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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 283— BOMBAY [illegible]AY, DECEMBER 1, 1924.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th ,,	DEVANHA ..		8,092
27th ,,	CHINA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
1925			
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA		7,822
10th ,,	CHINA	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	CHINA	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	CHINA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,227
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,822
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA@		8 083
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
16th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7 622
30th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 56 & £ 62	£ 60 & £56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
12th Dec. 1925.	MARGHA	8,238
1st Jan.	BOYNE* ..	4.445
5th Feb.	NARINGA* ..	6,607
19th ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
5th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,461
2nd April	MODASA ..	8,986
16th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
30th ,,	MASULA* ..	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
9th Dec.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOLDAVIA.
21st ,,	DONGOLIA*	8,083	....
1926			
6th Jan.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA.
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER.
31st Mar.	SARDINIA..	6,684	MOLDAVIA.

* Omits Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
29th Nov..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
1st Dec. ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
3rd ,, ..	BARJORA ..	Basrah vi. Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
5th ,, ..	VARSOVA ..	Basrah via Karachi.
6th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
10th ,, ..	KARAGOLA ..	East & S Africa

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N. Y. K[illegible]E
REGULAR [illegible]
TO JAP[illegible]
SINGAPORE, HON[illegible]
AND SHANGH[illegible]

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep[illegible] tur[illegible]
Morioka Maru.	N. Komiyama.	4469	19th Nov.	3rd Dec.
Ceylon Maru.	T. Yamamoto.	4905	30th ,,	13th ,,
Hakodate Maru.	S. Tokunaga.	5303	8th Dec.	17th ,,
Toba Maru.	S. Shibutami.	6995	16th ,,	30th ,,
Fukuki Maru.	....	5693	31st ,,	13th Jan.
*Sado Maru.	K. Horikawa.	5898	3rd Jan.	17th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
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ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital	Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital	Issued	50,00,630
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid up to 30/6/24	30,17,785
Reserve	Fund	28,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Ambala City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
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Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

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Capital Subscribed	.....	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	.....	Rs. 29 99,955
Reserve Fund	.....	Rs. 20,75,000

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Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

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Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

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[illegible]Shares of Rs. 500 [illegible] 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE [illegible]ND ..... Rs. 4,57 50,000
RESERVE [illegible]BILITY of Shareho[illegible] ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

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Agra	[illegible]pur
Ahmedabad	K[illegible]
Ahmedabad City	Ki[illegible]
Ahmednagar	Kar[illegible]wara
Ajmer	Karai[illegible]
Akola	Katni
Akyab	Lahore
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Alleppey	Lucknow
Ambala	Ludhiana
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Lyallpur
Amraoti	Madras (Mount Road)
Amritsar	Madura
Bangalore	Mandalay
Bareilly	Mangalore
Bassein	Masulipatam
Bellary	Meerut
Benares	Moulmein
Berhampore	Mooltan
Bezwada	Moradabad
Bhopal	Murree
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Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Muttra
Broach	Myingyan
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Mymensingh
Calcutta (Burra [illegible]zaar)	Nadiad
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nandyal
Calicut	Nagpore
Cawnpore	Nainital
Chittagong	Narayanganga
Chandpore	Nasik
Coconada	Nellore
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Erode	Salem
Ferozepore	Sargodha
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Gorakhpur	Sholapur
Godhra	Sialkot
Gujranwala	Simla
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PRICE RS. 9/12

THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE
Tinnevelly, (INDIA.)
R270

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WE SUPPLY
DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Rs. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.
Apply
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Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

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Sold Everywhere,
It kills and cures all
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You may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you A DILEMMA
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It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparations and resell them as their own.
"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases
32 pills cost a Rupee.
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Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road BOMBAY.

[illegible]NTS.

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[illegible]CONSIGNMENT OF

[illegible]ESE CARVED

[illegible]ORY NECKLACES

[illegible]REASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

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[illegible]addresses
[illegible]given a Box
[illegible]e words apply
[illegible]..... Advertisement
[illegible]ent, "Bombay Chro-
[illegible]to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

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A R 429

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST with good experience, Gujarati knowing Apply Box No. 558, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R436

WANTED—A CLERK, knowing Multani Firms in Bombay. Apply to Box No. 594, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R416

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SENIOR COMPOUNDERS. Apply in person to HEAD OFFICE, Kemp & Co., Ltd., Charni Road.
A

WANTED—A MANAGER, experienced in Motor Service works, having knowledge in English, Hindi and Mahajani [illegible] Rs. 100; after [illegible] he will be [illegible] ment. Applicant should apply [illegible] ated as per [illegible] signed at once. [illegible] the undersigned. N. B. M. Motor Service, Co., MAHE[illegible]R.
A R434

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A 22[illegible]

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C R173

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C R435

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B R436

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M R431

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Inspection	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

MCKENZIES LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 15th December, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors
MCKENZIE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
2216[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England).

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT

CANCELLATION OF TRAINS.

THE following Suburban Trains will be cancelled on 2nd December, 1924.
97 Down leaving Victoria Terminus 8/35 and arriving Thana 9/46.
135 Down leaving Victoria Terminus 8/45 and arriving Kurla 9/26.
84 Up leaving Thana 6/56 and arriving V. T. 8/10.
96 Up leaving Thana 9/33 and arriving V. T. 10/38.
83 Down leaving Victoria Terminus at 5/15 will terminate at Kurla.
133 Down will leave Victoria Terminus at 6/0 instead of 8/15 and arrive Kurla at 6/40 stopping at all stations.
11 Down Passenger, leaving Victoria Terminus at 7/0 on 5th and 12 Up Passenger leaving Delhi at 23/10 on 3rd December will not stop at Naydongri.

I. W. STOKES,
Ag. Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 21-11-1924.
22138

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE

PROCESSION OF HIS EXCELLE[illegible] VICEROY ALONG QUE[illegible] ROAD ON TUESDAY, THE 2ND [illegible]BER 1924.

IN compliance with instructi[illegible]ived from the Commissioner of [illegible] it is hereby notified that no trains [illegible]un between Grant Road and Church [illegible]Stations from 9-20 to 10-20 a.m. on Tue[illegible] Church Gate, 1924, and the booking of[illegible] will be closed. Marine Lines and Char[illegible]er 9-10 until the No train will leave Col[illegible] Road Station, and procession has passed [illegible] Grant Road to Colaba after 9-4 until [illegible] procession has left Queen's Road.

E. T[illegible]OR ROBINSON,
[illegible]neral Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 27th [illegible]1924.
22167.

WANTED.

A qualified and experienced Forest Officer for the Dharampur State. Pay Rs. 200 to 300 p.m. Apply stating terms and qualifications to the DEWAN, Dharampur State (Gujarat.)
22170

MUNICIPAL ELECTION ROLL.

NOTICE

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION ROLL which will be in force for 12 months, beginning on the 20th December, 1924, is now ready.

Copies of the complete Roll can be obtained at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Cruickshank Road, Fort, on payment of a fee of Rs. 21 per copy between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. (B.T.) on Saturdays and 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. on other days except Sundays and Holidays. Spare copies of each separate ward Roll are also available at Rs. 3 per copy.

(Sd.) H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Office,
Bombay, 21-11-1924.
22172

TENDERS.

INDIAN STORES DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for running contracts for the supply of the undernoted Stores. Deliveries from the 1st April, 1925 to 31st March, 1926.

Tenders must reach the Office of the Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, not later than 4 p.m. on 22nd December, 1924. Tenderers are at liberty to be present or to send a representative to be present at the opening of tenders at the above office at 11-30 a.m. on the 23rd December, 1924.

Copies of tender forms and conditions of the running contract together with necessary specifications can be obtained on application by letter or telegram. A remittance by money order only of Rs. 5 which is the price for two sets of contract conditions for each item must be sent to the Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, either with the letter of application or simultaneously with the despatch of the telegram. The exact sum only should be remitted. No tendens will be sent by V. P. P. The money will not be returned.

The Chief Controller of Stores does not pledge himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves to himself the right of accepting the whole or any part of any tender as he may think fit.

Description of goods.	Approximate quantities.
	tons.
Item No. (1) Portland Cement	3,000
Item No. (2) a. Cotton Waste for cleaning	tons. 700
b. Cotton waste	tons.
b. Cotton waste for packing axle boxes	380
Item No. (3) a. Mineral Axle Oil	gallons. 10,20,000
b. Superheater Cylinder Oil	gallons. 16,000
Item No. (4) Paulins, pure flax	800

Delivery.—In quantities as required at any time during the period 1st April, 1925 to 31st March, 1926.
22[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

THE public holding passes [illegible] Reception Ceremony at [illegible] Terminus Station on the arr[illegible] of excellency the Viceroy and Go[illegible] 2nd India on the morning of [illegible] December, 1924, are infor[illegible]e entrance to the Station w[illegible] Main Road. [illegible]tall Entrance (Ticket [illegible] Hornby

After they have al[illegible] carriages will pass on to Horn[illegible]arth) where they will be parked[illegible] KELLY,
[illegible]r of Police.

Head Police [illegible]
Bombay, 22nd [illegible]1924.
22177

[illegible]ICE

THE P[illegible] informed that in connection with [illegible] the Viceregal visit the following [illegible]nd roads will be closed to all ve[illegible]ffic and temporarily reserved for [illegible]osses on TUESDAY, the 2nd Dec[illegible], during the hours mentioned

[illegible] OF H. E. THE VICEROY & [illegible]ERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

[illegible] 8-30 a.m. until after the procession has passed:—
[illegible] Street,
[illegible] George's Road,
Hornby Road in front of the Victoria Terminus Station,
Wandby Road,
Mayo Road, North of Churchgate St.,
Churchgate St., West of Mayo Road,

From 9 a.m. until after the procession has passed:—
Queen's Road, North of Churchgate St.,
Sandhurst Bridge,
Chowpatty,
Walkeshwar Road, between Chowpatty and Government House, Lower Gate.

INSPECTION OF DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES.

From 4 p.m. to 5-30 p.m.
Kennedy Sea Face from Chowpatty to Cuffe Parade.

From 4-30 p.m. to 5-45 p.m.
The western half of the south approach to Wodehouse Bridge.
The western half of Cuffe Parade.

This order is made under the provisions of Section 23 (4) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 26th November 1924.
22176

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

FIRE BRIGADE DEPARTMENT

FIRE ENGINES FOR SALE.

THE following horse drawn steam fire engines are to be disposed of owing to motorization of the Brigade:—

Two Merryweather horizontal type, 250 gallon per minute capacity certificated boiler pressure 120 sq. in.
One Shand Mason bucket and plunger type 250 gallon per minute capacity, certificated boiler pressure 120 sq. in.
The above engines are in good working order suitable for local fire brigades, portable or stationary pumping plant and can be seen at any time at Fire Brigade Head-quarters. Full particulars and price on application. Reasonable offers will be considered.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
T. C. GREENOP.
Chief Officer, Fire Brigade.
Fire Brigade Head-quarters,
Byculla,
Bombay 28th November, 1924.
22171.

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

TECHNOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

KING'S CIRCLE, MATUNGA

OPENING CEREMONY BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY DECEMBER 3rd.

THE LABORATORY is situated to the East of Vincent Road, about half way between the Dadar Tram Terminus and King's Circle and close to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

Carriages and motors will approach the Laboratory from the West i. e. from Vincent Road and 'not' from King's Circle direct. The best route from the Fort and Malabar Hill is via Dadar Road and Vincent Road. Visitors are advised not to drive via Lady Hardinge Road.

Dress for European Gentlemen lounge suit and for Indian Gentlemen the dress customary on such occasions.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that RAMDAS JHAVER JUGJIWAN, of Bombay, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office No. 14B, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Notified Area Committee Salsette within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Government Land Revenue Code tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Gorbunder Road, Borivlee in Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District Salsette, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 3751 sq. yards, or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 109, Record of Right No. 38 Pot No. 2/2 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road called Gorbunder Road, on or towards the West by the property of Vallabhji Meghji, on or towards the North by a passage and on or towards the South by a jungle and which said messuage and premises are assessed by the Notified Area Committee Salsette under No. 56 and have for years past in the occupation of the Vendor.

Dated this 29th day of November, 1924.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.
22[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 3102 of 1923.

ISMAILJI ABDULALI and another...Plaintiffs
V/S
KALLIANJI PURSHOTUM ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 13th day of March, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 15th day of December, 1924, at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

LOT NO. 1.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the building thereon situate, lying and being at Walkeshwar Banganga Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 578 38/100 square yards or thereabouts and bearing new Survey No. 7261 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Dharamsi Kalidas, on or towards the West by the Sea Shore, on or towards the North by the property of Vandravandas Purshotumdas Trustees for Bhansali Mahajan and on or towards the South by the property of Tribhowandas Venidas.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate lying and being at Walkeshwar Banganga Road in the Town and Island of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 439 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 3031 and 3035 (1) and Street Nos. 45 and 49 and bearing New Survey No. 7261 and which premises are situate at Walkeshwar in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and which are bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Tribhowandas Venidas, on or towards the North by the Public Road leading to the Sea-shore, on or towards the West by the property of Vandravandas Purshotumdas as manager of the Bhansali Mahajan properties and partly by the property described above and on or towards the South partly by the property of Janardhan Vasudeo Chaire and partly by the property of the said Tribhowandas Venidas.

LOT NO. 2.

One field situate at Mowje Keneri near Borivli in pot Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, bearing Survey No. 34, admeasuring 1-5 dhep i. e. 28823 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Tank of Keneri on or towards the West by the land of Ganpat Vithoba, on or towards the South by the land of Kasibai and Ahmedbhai Habibhai Khot and on or towards the North by the land of Ganpat Vithoba, Doctor Bhawanisankar Balkrishna and Ahmedbhai Habibhai Khot. This land being Khoti land is not surveyed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER AND HIRALAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 38, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1924.

H. H. WADIA
Commissioner.
22174

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 20521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MOTOR DEALERS.

ONE BRAND NEW MOTOR-BUS, SECOND HAND MOTOR CARS & CARRIAGES, MOTOR AND CARRIAGE ACCESSORIES ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. P. B. Press and on account and at the risk of the parties concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st December 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of Messrs. P. B. Press, in Mangalore Street, Frere Road, Fort, the following:—

One brand new Motor-Bus Body built in order to carry 14-16 passengers, complete with upholstery, lamps and windscreen.

Several second-hand Motor Cars, and carriages motor and carriage accessories, a large number of tyres and tubes, and various other articles suitable to the motor and carriage builders trade.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES ENAMEL TUMBLERS, 4 CASES ENAMEL SPITTOONS, 5 CASES CUPS AND SAUCERS, 10 CASES BOOT LACES, 5 CASES GERMAN SILVER ALPACCA OCTAGONAL TRAYS AND 5 CASES GERMAN SILVER ALPACCA OVAL TRAYS.

By the order of the office concerned Messrs CRAWFORD AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday, 3rd December 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

5 cases of Enamel Tumblers, each case containing 30 dozen, in sizes ½, 5/8 and ¾ Pints, equally assorted in a case, in White/White, Blue/White and Turquise White.

4 cases of Enamel Spittoons, each case containing 6 dozen, in assorted colours and decor.

5 cases of cups and Saucers, each case containing 40 dozen, in assorted colours.

10 cases of Boot Laces, each case containing 150 gross article 450/29 size 18 inches, in assorted colours.

5 cases of German Silver Alpacca Octagonal Trays, each case containing 12 dozen, equally assorted in each case, in sizes 11¼ in. by 8/8 in., 12¼ in. by 9¼ in. 13¼ by 10 in. and 14¼ in. by 10¾ in.

5 cases of German Silver Alpacca Oval Trays, each case containing 12 dozen, equally assorted in 3 sizes of ¼ dozen each, sizes 13 in. by 9¾ in., 15 in. by 11¼ in. and 17in. by 12¼ in.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF FIVE CASES OF FANCY COTTON ZEPHYRS.

Under instructions from Messrs. MOTICAND AND DAVIDAS Attorneys for the Receiver N. H. Moos, Esq., appointed in Suit No. 4081 of 1924, (Thaker Morarji Govindji vs. Tulsidas Danji) by order of the High Court dated 27th November, 1924, Messrs. Bennett and Co., will on THURSDAY the 4th instant sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street, Fort the following:—

Five cases of Fancy Cotton Zephyrs each 50 pieces 40 to 50 yards. Case No. 4113/16H. C503 and 4120 Mark H/504 C.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 5058 of 1923 (Dwarkadas—vs.—Kantabai and others) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 1st proximo sell by public auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sandhurst Road, Dwarkadas Mansion second and fourth floor, furniture such as arm and without arm chairs, writing tables, book stands, sideboards and dumbwaiters, fancy cabinets, reclining sofas, dressing tables folding suite of sofa and chairs single and double mirror door almyrahs, hat stands, double bedsteads, harmoniums, Harichand safe with stand, one lot cotton mattresses, carpets, utensils etc., etc

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-day at 9-30 p. m.
ITALIAN OPERA CO.
"MADAME BUTTERFLY"
Cinema at 6-30 p. m.
"Burn 'em up Barnes".

EMPIRE CINEMA
To-day at 6, 8 & 10 p. m.
JACKIE COOGAN
IN
"LONG LIVE THE KING".

EMPRESS CINEMA
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
WHILE NEW YORK SLEEPS
A Picture of Night Life in the Great Metropolis.

MADELEINE
Presents
"The Siren of the Screen"
THEDA BARA
in
A William FOX Production
"MADAM DU BARRY"
A Historic Episode from the
FRENCH REVOLUTION
as described by
ALEXANDER DUMA.
A FOX Drama in 6 Reels
Together with
A Screaming TWO-Reel
HAROLD LLOYD
Comedy.
Also
A FINE VARIETY PROGRAMME
of Some Extraordinary Clever
CONJURING
by Prof. DIN MAHOMED.
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.
A COMPLETE 2-HOURS PROGRAMME
Please Note the Change in Times
3 Shows Daily—6—8—& 10
Popular Prices.
Bombay's New Palatial Picture House
CINÉ MADELEINE
TRAM TERMINUS, GRANT ROAD.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents
THIS WEEK—SECOND WEEK
CHANDAN MALYAGIRI.
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

A PICTURE OF PEP FOR YOU!

A breathless thrilling Panorama of Romance, Adventure and Action among the modern younger set.

A Universal Jewel
"THE RECKLESS AGE"

7 Reels—6972 feet—featuring

REGINALD DENNY

THEY SAID HE WAS A THIEF—AND HE WAS—OF HEARTS!

He came to make sure the girl would adhere to her contract to wed another man—and then he stole her heart! Here is one of the most fascinating, engaging, romantic pictures of the decade.

DASHING CRASHING
SMASHING THRILL!

The Programme includes the International News:
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
See Reginald Denny at the

WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST

TO-NIGHT at 6, 8, & 10 p. m.

RUTH ROLAND
IN
"RUTH OF THE RANGE"

Episodes 13, 14 and 15.

MOLTEN MENACE
CANCELLED ORDERS
PROMISES FULFILLED

More thrilling moments in these episodes. Right triumphs in the end and at last Ruth finds the happiness she deserves.

PATHE GAZETTE.
ONE CYLINDER LOVE
(Mack Sennett Comedy)
(in 2 parts)

A picture that will keep you amused Fast and furious fun, Plenty of humour and excellent entertainment.

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 12, As. 8, and As. 4.
(including Tax.)

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A.M. AND 1 P.M. AND 5 P M. AND 11 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
COMING! COMING!!
DECEMBER 6th

Stupendous film production of Robert. W. Chambert famous novel

THE
COMMON LAW

A Lavish and magnificent play with an all star caste including Corinne Griffith and Conway Tearle. Note the date

DECEMBER 6th
BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAIKAWAR OF BARODA
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
AT NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE, Play House
Corner—Grant Road.—Bombay.
1 VIDYA HARAN
WEDNESDAY, 3rd December 1924 at 8-30 P. M.
2 MUKANAYAK
SATURDAY 6th December 1924 at 8-30 P. M.
3 SWAYAMVAR
SUNDAY 7th December 1924 at 3 P. M.
Booking at the Theatre from 8-30 A. M. to 11 A. M. and from 3 P. M. to 3 P. M. (S. T.)
Manager.

AMERICAN MARKET.

A. NORDEN AND CO'S. REPORT.

Cotton:— The most striking development following the publication of the Government reports last Saturday was the steady absorption, by trade commission houses, of the large volume of speculative and hedge selling order which were thrown on the market immediately after the figures were made public.

The estimated yield of 12,675,000 bales was but slightly above average expectations and more attention was given to the ginning figures of 7,600,826 bales, a total which, up to October 18th in previous years has only been exceeded on two occasions. This total representing 60 per cent of the indicated yield, compares with an average, for the previous ten years, of 56.1 per cent of the actual yield ginned to the same date.

Over the week-end, fears that serious damage may have been done by rains in the Atlantics and by a succession of killing frosts which were reported from 47 of the 250 recording stations scattered throughout the Belt, resulted in a pronounced change in sentiment. The opinion that the crop and ginning figures had been discounted gained ground and, in the absence of any considerable amount of hedge selling, trade buying and short covering caused a rapid advance, which was followed by a reaction due to profit taking and the withdrawal of trade support.

The Weekly Weather Report, issued yesterday, failed to confirm the ideas of those who had anticipated a serious curtailment of yield as a result of killing frost. Further growth was reported to have stopped, but only in the northern half of the Belt was slight damage recorded; elsewhere, the effect was beneficial rather than harmful, bolls having opened rapidly since frost occurred. In every State, picking and ginning have progressed most satisfactorily.

Report from the South indicate not only a continuance of the heavy export demand, but also an increase in interest on the part of domestic mills. The basis is strong and holders have shown but little desire to sell. How long this situation will continue depends largely on the extent of November commitments. Should shipments show any material falling off, an easier basis can be looked for, with the possibility that trade interests, who now hold rather large lines of contracts may decide to buy spots, sell out their futures, and thus exert a bearish influence on our market.

Although the volume of hedge selling continues to be very limited, the fact that more than 7,000,000 bales have still to be brought into sight must not be overlooked, for, if a rapid advance from present levels occurs in the near future, it is quite likely to bring about a radical change in the attitude of holders, which would result in considerable hedging pressure.

The political situation continues to be a disturbing factor in the manufacturing end of the cotton industry and no change in conditions may be expected until after the Presidential Election. However, evidence of the improved industrial situation and of increased buying power throughout the country continues to accumulate. In this connection, the National Industrial Conference Board, whose researches cover twenty-three leading industries, in its latest report, says: "The rapid curtailment of industrial and business operations in the Spring, together with the cautious hand-to-mouth buying for immediate needs through the Summer has apparently decreased inventories to that point where public needs for consumption are producing better conditions."

The Board's statement that average hourly earnings of all wage earners still remain 127 per cent above the level of 1914 is of particular interest when considered with reference to cotton, for were this percentage applicable to the average price at which spots sold during the season 1913-14 the present price would now be 30 cents, not 24.20 as quoted at yesterday's close.

Two factors will be of primary importance in determining the future course of price; the extent to which spinners are prepared to replenish their depleted stocks and the desire of producers to realize on their cotton.

It would seem that the process of marketing the crop may continue for some time around present levels with sufficiently wide fluctuations to make scalping operations profitable. We belive, however, that an upward trend will gradually develop and that our friends would be well advised to make conservative purchases during periods of weakness.

Coffee:—The increasing strength of the Brazilian market, combined with unfavourable crop prospects and continued heavy demand, carried prices to the highest point reached since 1919. Sentiment is nervous and we consider the technical position unsound.

Sugar:—Since our last, there has been no appreciable change in the situation. Refiners seem rather indifferent and it would appear that the invisible supply may prove to be larger than has been anticipated. Europe continues to sell distant positions and buying seems to be entirely for investment account. We see nothing in the situation to change our opinion that cautious sales of new crop months should result favourably.

The Chicago Market:—The decline in Wheat due more to hedge selling and long liquidation, the result of an overbought condition, than to any marked falling off in export demand has improved the technical position considerably. However, until speculative buying increases, we favor a trading position. Corn has shown a strong tendency following unfavourable advices as to husking returns, but, bearing in mind the approach of the new crop movement, we think that purchases should

CAUSE LIST.

(MONDAY, December 1, 1924.)

BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE CRUMP

In the Division Court No. 52.

FOR DISMISSAL OF APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

22-21—82-18—Amarchand and M. Ratanchand Dayachand and others, Damji Dharsy and others, Dastur and Co.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

49-20—1127-20—Payne and Co, Kissondas Tribhowandas and another, Ratanji Dorabji, Mulla and M.

71-24—1292-23—M B Chothia and Co, Maria F C Fernandes and another, Braz A Fernandes, Ferreira and V.

37-24—S C Ct 2388/25621-22—Hiralal and Co, Kokamal Madhauram and another. Gulabsing Gurudirsing, Madhawji and Co.

42-24—4862-21—The Galliara Electric Trading Co, The Jewellery Consignments Ltd, Vachha and Co.

95-23—1821-22—Tyabji D and Co, Bansidhar Durgadas and another, The Tata Power Co Ltd, Wadia G and Co.

27-24—2653-20—Craigie B and C, Mahomed Mamooji Dadoo, Mominbai and others, Mehta L and Co.

79-24—3473-19—Ferreira and V, Dinshaw J Javery, The Secretary of State for India in Council, J C G Bomen.

80-24—504-22—Vachha and Co, Mahomed Umer Abdul Rasool, Monji Goculdas, Ramanlal and Co.

82-24—3797-23—Malvi M R and Co, Velji Dharamsy and Co, N S Engineer and another, Dubash and Co.

84-24—947-23—Malvi M. R. and Co. R B Kallianmal Tallockchand, Dharamsy and Co, Raghavaya N and Co.

36-24—1399-21—Amin and D, Jugabhai Manibhai and Co, K C Shrimanvedan Raja Kottakal, Edgelow G W and Co.

61-24—1399-21—Edgelow G W and Co, K C Shrimanvedan Raja Kottakal, The Malbar Timbers Co Ltd and others, Crawford B and Co, Amin and D.

77-24—1802-24—Dubash and Co, Manilal Chunilal and another, Manilal Damodardas Mody, Motichand and D.

70-24—2327-21—Merwanji K and Co, Ganesh ram Muchar, Ramjidas Raghunathrai, Thakoredas and Co.

74-24—3811-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Vallabdas Chaturbhuj and others Charandas Chaturbhoy and others, Madhawji and Co, Captain and V. Manubhai and Co

49-24—175-22—Payne and Co, Gulbaji Ajisiji and Co, Rustomji Cursetji Banatwalla and others, M B Chothia and Co, Shamrao M and H, Wadia G and Co.

44-24—1912-22—Mulla and M, Jagannath Chagmal and another, Multanchand Badrinarayan, Madhavji and Co.

85-24—4145-23—Subnis G and Co, Khanderao Ramnath Dingal, Gopal Yeshwant Rele, Jehangir M and S.

87-24—3462-21—Merwanji K and Co, Wamanrao Bhai Thakur, The Ford Automobiles (India) Ltd, Little and Co.

89-24—5047-23—Ferreira and V, Premshanker Odhavji Bhatt, Mariambai, Kanga and Co.

90-24—5046-22—Ferreira and V, Premshanker Odhavji Bhatt, Narandas Ranchoddas and another, Kanga and Co.

91-24—2317-22—Wadia G and Co, Ibrahim Fazalbhoy Jumabhoy and others, International Banking Corporation, Crawford B and Co.

REFERENCE FROM THE BOMBAY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Ref 1-24—S C Ct 22720-22 and 22838-22—Craigie B and C, Dadabhay Framji Cama and others, Damond Jamalu din and another, Shaikh Ahmed Vazir Patanker.

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

249-24—Tyabji D and Co, Dungesy Narsy and others, Ardeshir Namdar Irani, Patel and E.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

1683-23—Paralkar and M. vs. Girjabai, Ramchandra Babaji Tande and anor. Thathe and Co., Manilal and K.

2078-23—Thatte and Co. vs. Ramchandra Babaji Tavde, Girjabai, Paralker and M. Manilal and K.

190-24—Ardeshir H. D. and Co., vs. Lakhmichand Khetsey, Ganpat Abaji Tate and another Thathe and Co.

3279-20—Kanga and Co, Camasha H L Batliwalla and others, Dr. Dinsha H L Batliwalla and others, Wadia G and Co.

4748-23—M B Chothia and Co, Gajadhar Nazarmal, Chaturbhuj Lesudram, Unwalla P and P.

633-23—Amarchand and M, Wasiamal Asoomal and Co, Tokersy Rattansy and Co and another, Motichand and D.

3826-21—Wadia G and Co, Abdul Hussein Allibhoy Sutarwalla, Tahilram Girdhardas, Jamsedji R and D.

5575-22—Wadia G and Co, Abdul Hussein Allibhoy Sutarwalla, Tahilram Girdhardas, Jamsedji R and D.

1276-21—Madhowji and Co, Krishna Malchand Kupur, S A Dias, N C Dalal and Co.

MUST REMAIN DRY.

NEWER MUSIC HALLS IN LONDON.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 28.

The London County Council to-day decided that seventeen newer Music Halls of metropolis must remain dry. About 20 years ago, the Council decided that the sale of liquor in music-halls was undesirable and that no music-hall should be licensed except on condition that alcohol should not be sold in it. Consequently, halls established since then have not been allowed to sell liquor and they have persistently appealed against restriction on grounds that they are thereby placed at a disadvantage compared with other music-halls which have always sold drink. Recently, they seemed to be within sight of obtaining removal of the restriction. It has been urged on their behalf that the matter is becoming more acute for them because they have now to meet the additional recently arisen competition of cabarets organised by hotels and restaurants. The Committee of County Council before which annually come applications for renewals of music hall licenses recommended last year, and again this year, that drink should be allowed in all music-halls. But the plenary meetings of Council last year, rejected the recommendations of its Committee and it has done so again this year. Whereas, however, the Council's vote against removal of the restriction was 44 against 32 last year, it was only 47 against 43 this year.—B.O.W.

FOREGO LIBERTY OF DRINK.

APPEAL TO FOREIGNERS IN INDIA

ALL GUJARAT TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 29.

The second All Gujarat Temperance Conference was held here this afternoon in the Premabhai Hall, under the presidentship of the Reverend Mr. J. E. Edwards, Editor of "Dnyanodaya" of Bombay. At the outset, a message sent by Mr. Gandhi was read out. It expressed his sympathy with the object of the conference and stated that the ever growing problem of drink was worthy of consideration by every well-wisher of the country. So long as the revenue accruing from the sale of intoxication drugs was considered essential for the carrying on the Administration, efforts of reformers would prove fruitless. Mr. Gandhi, however hoped that the Conference would find out an effective remedy.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai, in his speech said the Excise Committee had taken great pains to go into the whole question of excise and most of the recommendations of the committee voiced the popular feeling. It was only their recommendations about the need for further taxation to make up the loss of Excise revenue which were the subject of difference of opinion.

PRESIDENT'S APPEAL TO NON-INDIANS.

The Rev. Mr. Edwards said the report of the Bombay Government's Excise Committee was one of the most remarkable state documents ever published by any Government in India. He appealed as an Englishman and a missionary to all non-Indians in India first to be willing to forego the personal liberty of drinking in India in order to set a personal example that could be copied with safety by the weakest-willed Indian citizen in the land and secondly to allow India's own people to settle this momentous question in the way they desired. This was the only course consistent with the fact that by the constitution of the country, liquor was a transferred subject of public administration. Regarding the danger of disturbing the financial equilibrium of the State consequent upon the adoption of prohibition, the president said that with good-will on the subject and with the gradual adoption of prohibition, the gradual diminution of revenue could be met as each year demanded; that as loyal citizens they would gladly pay whatever taxes had to be imposed in order to save the country from the curse of drink and that they would do all they could to persuade others to do the same.

TOTAL PROHIBITION URGED.

The conference then resolved earnestly appealing to Government to declare as early as possible the total prohibition of drink and drug traffic as its goal, to give effect to the policy in ten years time and as a first step in that direction to grant the right of local option to the people as had been done by the Punjab Government and to declare areas where shops existed at present "dry" one by one.

The Conference also resolved supporting the recommendations made by the Excise Committee except those as regards taxation and requesting Government to give effect to them as early as possible.

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

The following resolutions were passed by the Second All-Gujarat Temperance Conference, at its session held at Ahmedabad, on Saturday, 29th ultimo:—

Resolution No. 1.—(1) That in view of the strong public opinion in favour of the total extinction of the drink and drug traffic this Conference earnestly appeals to Government to declare as early as possible Total Prohibition of the traffic as its goal, to give effect to the policy in ten years' time and as first steps in that direction to grant the right of Local Option to the people as has been done by the Punjab Government, and to declare areas, where shops exist at present, 'Dry' one by one, and in addition as concomitants to the above policy to give effect among others to the following measures:—

(a) not to allow the opening of any new shops for the sale of country or foreign liquor or other intoxicating drugs, (b) to close all existing shops having small sales, (c) to gradually reduce the number of existing shops both for the sale of country and foreign liquor, (d) to strictly enforce the Rationing system in the case of each individual shop, and to also apply the system to shops selling foreign liquor, (e) to convert all "On" licenses for the sale of country liquor into "Off" licenses, as is the case at present with the majority of shops for the sale of foreign liquor, (f) to allow only the sale of 60 deg. U. P. liquor at all the country liquor shops, discontinuing the sale of 40 deg. U.P. liquor altogether, (g) not to allow the taking away of more than half a bottle of country liquor by any individual on any one day, (h) to fix the closing hour of shops at sunset, (i) to close all shops on the Divali holidays also as is done now on the Holi and Mahomedan holidays, to close all shops on Sundays as is done at present in Poona, and close all shops on pay days in large industrial centres, and on fair and market days in towns and villages, (j) to insert a clause in the license not to sell liquor to members of the fair sex or any other person under 20 years of age, (k) not to allow any shop to be near a mill, market, place of worship, school or college, high road, or near the residence of backward classes, (l) to direct that temperance teaching will be given on a larger scale than at present and on a scientific basis in all the Schools and Colleges in the Presidency than at present, (m) to place the present Local Excise Advisory Committees on a more elective basis, Temperance Associations to be represented thereon, to grant power to these Committees to grant and cancel licenses, and to establish these Committees for every taluka town, (n) to grant powers to Municipalities and Local Boards to order the removal of liquor shops in their areas as has been done in the United Provinces by that Government.

(2) That this Conference supports the recommendations made by the Excise Committee in their report to Government except those made as regards taxation, and requests Government to give effect to them as early as possible.

Resolution No. 2:—That this Conference notes with deep concern that whereas Government on the one hand are reducing the number of country liquor shops, there has been on the other hand increase in the number of licenses for the sale of foreign liquor, & it therefore prays that Government will be pleased to apply the policy of reduction to shops for foreign liquor also, and that no new licenses shall be granted in future for the sale of foreign liquor.

Resolution No. 3:—That this Conference earnestly appeals to the rulers of Native States in Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Cutch to introduce Prohibition in their States, as has already been done in Bhavnagar, Gondal Limbdi, and Jasdan.

Resolution No. 4:—That in view of the great increase of smoking in the Presidency especially among the young, in whom deleterious effects are produced more rapidly than among the old, this Conference earnestly appeals to Government to introduce as early as possible a Bill into the Local Legislative Council prohibiting the sale of tobacco and its preparations to juveniles under the age of 20 years.

Resolution No. 5:—That this Conference appeals to leaders of society in all towns in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Palanpur, and Cutch where Temperance Societies do not exist at present, to open them without delay.

Resolution No. 6:—That this Conference is of opinion that it is necessary to engage paid lecturers for the purpose of carrying on temperance propaganda work among the masses in the villages and industrial towns and for that purpose appeals to rulers of Native States, philanthropic ladies and gentlemen, and large employers of labour, to help the scheme with funds.

Resolution No. 7:—That this Conference earnestly invites the active co-operation of heads of castes and the various religions in helping Temperance Societies to lessen the vice of drink and intoxicating drugs in their respective spheres.

Resolution No. 8:—That this Conference cordially invites the help of educated and public spirited ladies in the noble cause of Temperance, as the Conference firmly believes that they can greatly further it among children, and even among men, and earnestly appeals to them to impress upon mothers the evil effects produced upon infants by the indiscriminate administration of opium and Bal-Goli containing opium.

Resolution No. 9:—That this Conference exhorts young men and students to form 'Bands of Hope' all over the province, in Gujarat and Kathiawar, and through their agency promote the cause of temperance by activity helping the Temperance Societies in the movement.

Resolution No. 10:—That this Conference earnestly desires that along with the propaganda work against drink active steps be taken by the Temperance Societies in the province to prevent the spread of the vice of Ganja, Opium, and Cocaine, etc., and to prevent the smoking of tobacco among young men and students.

Resolution No. 11:—That the President be requested to forward copies of the first four resolutions to the authorities concerned.

Resolution No. 12:—Resolved that office-bearers and Managing Committee be appointed as per list to carry on the work of the All-Gujarat Temperance Association till the next Conference meets.

A MUNICIPAL ELECTION DISPUTE.

COMPETENCY OF LEGISLATURE QUESTIONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 29.

At the Allahabad High Court before Justices Lindsay and Kanhyalal an important matter came up in appeal from the decision of the Commissioner of Agra sitting as an election tribunal under the Municipality Act. The two questions of law taken were that it was 'ultra vires' for the U. P. Legislative Council firstly to appoint any Court or tribunal for the exclusive trial of election cases and secondly to take away or restrict the powers of appeal or revision of the High Court and to make the decision of the Commissioner final. The case arose out of a contest between rival candidates in the principal Municipal elections in Muttra where a defeated candidate filed an election petition and won, the Commissioner holding that present appellant was guilty of corrupt practices and set aside the election. Thereupon, an appeal was filed in the High Court, questioning the validity of the Commissioner's decision and the competency of the Legislature to constitute an election court.

After hearing Mr. Gopinath Kunzru for the appellant, Their Lordships passed orders saying that the questions were of great importance and involved a good deal of discussion regarding the interpretation of certain clauses of the Letters Patent and the Government of India Act. In these circumstances and bearing in mind that the decision might have far-reaching consequences, Their Lordships directed the records to be laid before the Chief Justice with the request that a larger bench might be constituted to deal with them.

TRUTH ABOUT JAMNAGAR.

ROADS AND FOUNDATION STONES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, Nov. 28.

H. E. the Viceroy is visiting the capital of H. H. of Nawanagar who has just returned from his imperial tour as a representative of the Chamber of Princes to the League of Nations. The reception that awaits the Viceroy is royal. Nothing can escape the vigilant eye of the Jam Saheb in making the Viceregal visit a most successful one. For months past the preparations have been going on. Artists and labourers were compelled to leave aside their customary routine to work for the magnificent hospitality of the illustrious visitor. Hundreds of cultivators had to ply their carts on *yeth* for miles together in order to ensure the success of the Shikar party. For so many months there was but one thought absorbing the mind of the rulers of Jamnagar, that of entertaining the Viceroy on a big scale. The public had so far receded in the corners of their minds that—they had hardly any time left to see whether these ostentatious displays and exhuberance of hospitable instinct in anyway interfered with the peaceful avocations of the poor ryots, whether they were in any way commensurate with the capacity of the State treasury and whether there was no truth in many instances of hardship to the innocent subjects that had seen the light of the day in spite of the frowns of the officialdom and of Dayashankerbhai, the self-appointed leader of the subjects of the State. It is certain that there will be a surfeit of mutual congratulations and praises when the Viceroy visits Jamnagar and there will be many efforts to applaud the remarkable administration of the State and hold it out as a model for others to follow. In these circumstances it is absolutely necessary that we examine a little minutely what the position of the State subjects actually is at present.

THE CAPITAL.

It will not be out of place to begin with the capital. We are sure there is going to be an appreciation of the great town-planning schemes of the Maharaja. Let us know fully what it means. A casual visitor who enters the capital of the Jam Saheb will be appalled by the terrific appearance of its wide long roads deserted as they look for want of a proportional traffic and being devoid of any sign of a living flourishing town as Jamnagar ought to be. One passes along, and looks around in vain for any life-giving healthy commotion that a prosperous town must always provide. One feels more of a sensation of a graveyard. The town is crossed by big long roads with exceptional width and thousands of houses and dwellings of poor Jamnagaris have had to be demolished to make room for the wide expanse which nobody can use, but which would provide a faint second hand edition of Paris which the ruler of the place has so often visited. People lose their valuable land and huts for a trifle of their original value and the mighty Land Acquisition Act moves on taking into its clutches as many victims from the voiceless people as possible. At intervals on the main road from the station into the city there are vast ruins of buildings lying here and there. The State has not made use of them yet. They are waiting to be shaped into something that would be creditable to the ruler of the place.

While there are these long main roads, and Burthen Square and Willingdon Crescent to boot, to present a beautiful view of the city to the visitors, there is an inside of the city also, where the people live and die, and these localities are as usual in Indian States ill-swept and ill-cleansed. These are concealed from the view of the visitors and not a fraction of the vast amounts that are spent on the main roads is being spent on the upkeep of these real dwelling places of the people. One thing more as regards the Capital. There are at various places in the city a number of foundation-stones laid by some distinguished visitors in the past. Only a fraction of these have the institutions that were promised reared upon them, while there are many that still await the necessary funds for the promised buildings to be erected. These stones look like so many inscriptions in a burial-ground with this distinction that while those in the burial-ground stand there to commemorate some people that breathed in the past, these in the capital of the Jam Saheb have nothing to commemorate save empty promises unfulfilled. The State finances will be reviewed in the next article.

DERAILMENT OF DARJEELING MAIL.

AWARD OF RS. 10,000 OFFERED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

The Government of Bengal and the Administration of Eastern Bengal Railway announce that a reward of Rs. 10,000 is offered for information leading to the arrest of the persons responsible for the derailment of the Darjeeling Mail between Ishurdi and Gopalpur on the 15th instant and for the attempts to derail trains between Ramaghat and Aranghat on the 6th and near Basulebpur on the 20th. The offer will hold good in the first instance for a period of three months.

The annual general meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon will be opened by His Excellency the Viceroy here on December 13th.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 03/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 627.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 677.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 667.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 111½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 106½.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 161¼.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 223¼

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157¼.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 288.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.63-3/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 86.10.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.00.
London—Brussels Frcs. 94.70.
London—Rome Liras 106.00.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet market.
Exchange market closed quiet but steady with sellers at 1s. 6d. for ready T. T. on London.

London, Nov. 29.

Telegraphic transfers 1/6 1/16—Steady. Bar Silver Spot 33 7/16—Dull.

London, Nov. 28.

Rentes 3 per cent 50 1/4.
Bar Silver (Spot) 33 9/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 33 11/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—India and China buying. Offerings were small. Uncertain.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23.
Interest day to day loans 2 5/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4.
Weekly Bullion Shipments £219.147.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, November 29.

Bank Telegraphic	1/6
Bank Demand	1/6 1/32
Doc Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 11/32
Fcs Demand	627
American Dollars	288
Hongkong Dollars	161 1/2
Shanghai	233 1/2
Japan	111
Singapore	157 1/2

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

READY AND FORWARD.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

Bank's Selling T. T. Ready 1/6.
Bank's Buying T T Ready 1/6 1/16.
Bank's Selling T T Decr. 1/6.
Bank's Buying T T Decr. 1/16.
Bank's Selling T T Jany. 1/6 1/32.
Bank's Buying T T Jany. 3/32.
Bank's Selling T T Febry 1/5 31/32.
Bank's Buying T T Febry. 1/6 1/32.
Bank's Selling T T March 1/5 29/32.
Bank's Buying T T March 1/6.
Bank's Selling T T April 1/5 27/32.
Bank's Buying T T April 1/5 15/16.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Nov. 28.

Stockholm	17.23
Christiania	31.25
Amsterdam	11.47
Switzerland	24.00
Belgium yesterday's	95.15
Athens yesterday's	259.50
Prague	154.25

London, Nov. 28.

Exchange on London in Paris	86.20
Exchange on London in Germany	19,475,000m.
Exchange on London in Italy	106.75

New York, Nov. 28.

Demand Bills	4.63.00

DISCOUNTS.

London, Nov. 28.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 11/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4.
Discount Fine Trade Bill 3 m/st. 4 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4.
5 per cent Rentes 21.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

Three Months 3-15/16 per cent.
Six Months 4-5/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.

MONEY.
Call 2 per cent. Nominal.
One month 2 per cent. Nominal.
Three Months 4 per cent.
Six Month 4½ to 5½ per cent.
Tone of money market—Short money easy. Long money steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

STOCKS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 [illegible] plus 1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. 1920/47 [illegible] plus 1/4.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 2101 3/8 plus

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

3½ per cent. Government Paper Rs. 65/11.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84/8.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 83-8.
5 per cent. Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/2.
5 per cent. Loan due 1945-55. Rs. 97/8.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925, Rs. 102/8.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1928, Rs. 103/6.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1927. Rs. 100/10.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/2.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1932, Rs 103/4.
6½ per cent. Bombay. Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 106/10.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 74/8.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 99.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974, Rs. 74.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 73.

SHARES

Bombay, Nov. 29.

After several fluctuations, market closed steady.
The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1405, India 73/8, Central 28 and Eastern Bank 76.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 417/8, Bombay Cotton 535, Bombay Dyeing 878/12, Bradbury 500, Century 415, Cent. India 522/8, Colaba Land 151/4, Coorla 160, Crescent 230, Currim 425, Dawn 625, Edw. Sasoon 185, Elphinstone 85 Fazulbhoy 867/8, Gokak 101/4 Ind. Bleaching 225, Ind. Malwa 408/12, Madhowji 370, Kastoorchand 150, Khatao 190, Kohinoor 1185, Luxmi Cotton 4650, Madhowji 55, Mathuradas 230, M. Petit 2650, Meyer Sassoon 125, Morarji 2925. New Great 403/12. New City 295, Pabani 352/8, Pearls 552/8, Phoenix 553/12, Simplex 247/8 Swadeshi 615, Tata Mill 180 and Vishnu Cotton 1650.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 186/4, Bombay Burma 316/4, Bombay Burma N. I. 70, Bt. Burma Pet. 5/8, Bombay Steam 62/8, Bombay Tram 86/14, Bundi Cement 8/14, Katni Ord. 60, Katni Defd. 150, New India 12/4, Shivrajpur 46/8, Tata Iron Ord 11 ata Iron Defd 35 Tata Hydro 690 and Scindia Steam 7/4.

Hongkong Bank £138.
Chartered Bank £20 5/8.
National Bank £46 1/4
P. & O. Bank £10 3/4.
Eastern Bank £6.

RUBBER.

London, Nov. 28.

Demand has been quiet but steady buying was confined to daily requirements by consumers from many quarters. America had a few isolated transactions but there are indications that America is buying certain amount of rubber in East. Continental buying has been largely of lower grades which were scarce. A well-known house here learns that in America tyre manufacturers anticipate considerable expansion of business next year, some authorities prophesying an increase of 15 to 20 per cent out-upt over the present year.

London, Nov. 28.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Jan/Feb. 17½
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Decr. 17 7/8.
Tone:—Firmer. Sellers are reserve. Not much doing.

CORRECTION TO NEW YORK.

On 26th Nov. please read New York futures for January 23.90.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 12/9 to 13.

Conversion Loan £79 1/4 plus 1/8.
Indian Loan :—
5½ p.c. £103. Unchanged.
7 p.c. £116. Unchanged.
Consols 2½ p.c. 58 1/4 plus 1/8.
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. 48. Nominal, unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. (Sterling Loan) 67¼ Unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 p.c. 58 1/4 Unchanged

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 14/10.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 14/7.
Bar gold ready, Rs 22/8/3.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 22/8/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 22/8/6.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 75/11.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 75/11.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 75/9.

London, Nov. 28.

Bar gold ready, s. 89-11.
Silver ready, d. 33-9.
Silver forward, d. 33-11.
TONE OF SILVER—
Market weak. Buyers satisfied. Business has been done 1/16d. under quotation.

GOLD.

Bombay, November 29.

Ready :—22—9

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Magsar	22-8-6			22-8-6
Posh	22-9-0			22-9-0

Teji Mandi.
Magsar 0-4-0
Posh 0-8-0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, November 29.

Ready :—78-11-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Magsar	76-1-0		75-9-0	75-10-0
Posh	76-12-0		75-7-0	75-8-0

Teji Mandi.
Magsar 1-5-0
Posh 2-0-0

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 29.

To-day Reuter reported 32 to 38 points lower in New York and 19 to 25 points lower in Liverpool futures. The markets declined on straddle and hedge selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. S. Norden and Co. cable under date 28th inst. as follows:—

"Liquidation on larger crops idea. Apparent trade apathy."

Following a decline of about 35 points in America, the market at Marwari Bazar opened easier at Rs. 473 for fully good M. G. Broach April-May delivery. At the commencement selling by Jobbers caused the market to give way to Rs. 470½ but general buying made prices to improve to Rs 471¼. This recovery did not last long, for on renewed selling by jobbers and several Offices the rate declined to Rs. 470. Fluctuating within range of a rupee or so the market at Marwari Bazar closed at Rs. 470½ at 4-30 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 469½ and advancing to Rs. 471½ on buying by a Japanese firm and Commission Houses and closed at Rs. 470 at 6-30 p.m.z

Fine M. G. Oomra for Decr/January opened at Rs. 454 and steadily declined on a Japanese House selling, to Rs. 452. Advancing by half a rupee the price immediately gave way to Rs. 451 on general selling and the market finally closed at Rs. 451 at 4-30 p.m. Whilst Oomra March after having opened at Rs. 447½ declined on profit taking to Rs. 446 The market after reporting a use of a rupee gradually began to show signs of easiness and the ruling rate at 4-30 p.m. was Rs. 445.

Fully good M. G. Bengal for Decr/January and March were both quoted to-day at Rs. 400.

In the ready market yesterday the demand was on a small scale with little business passing.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6-30 P. M.

Bombay, November 29.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	..	470
" " Bengal	Dec./Jan.	..	399
Fine Oomra ...	Dec./Jan.	..	450
" " ..	March	..	444

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

Bombay, Nov. 29.

New York Market, 28th Nov. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
23.75	Dec.			23.37	—38
23.90	Jan.	23.91+01	23.60—30	23.52	—38
24.24	Mar.		23.95—29	23.90	—34
24.58	May			24.23	—35
24.57	Jul.			24.25	—32
23.54	Oct.			Not received	

Telegraphic market advices:—Small market Liquidation absorbed by trade.

January highest 23.91 (at the opening), lowest 23.43 (1.21 p.m.) range 48 points.

Liverpool Market, 28th Nov. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.31	Jan.	13.31—	13.32+01	13.12	—19
13.38	Mar.	13.37—01	15.37—01	13.15	—23
13.43	May			13.19	—24
13.38	Jul.			13.13	—25
12.87	Oct.			12.67	—20
Egyptian					
25.00	Nov.			25.30	+30
23.05	Jan.			23.55	+50

Telegraphic market advices:—1. Forwarding Lancashire heavy. Market declined on straddle selling and hedge selling.

Jays crop estimate 13,410,000 bales; Southern Products estimate 12,704,000 bales.

(2) Think world trade undoubtedly healthy and improving. Have a favourable opinion of market eventually. Do not think market will change much for the present and immediate future. Think cotton a purchase on all weak spots.

American cross rate 4.63 1/2.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 28.

Total Day's Sales:—

At Liverpool	.....	5,000 Bales
On Spec. and for Exp.	.....	200 ,,
Of East Indian	.....	100 ,,
Total Day's Imports	.....	—

Universal Standard 13.59. Quiet.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 26.26d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.):—

Jan.	23.62
Mar.	23.97
May	24.30
New York Noon Call:—	
Jan.	23.58
Mar.	23.87
May	24.23
New Orleans 10 a.m. :—	
Jan.	23.89
Mar.	24.10

Liverpool, Nov. 29.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool,—

January	13.21	+ .9
March	13.26	+ .11
May	113.29	+ .10
July	13.22	+ .9

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 29.

Future Delivery Prices.—

December	13.04	—.63
January	13.11	—.01
March	13.14	—.01
May	13.16	unchanged.
October	13.69	—.02
Egyptians.—		
January	23.45	
March	22.35	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 28.

November	13.12	—.19
December	13.07	—.17
January	13.12	—.19
February	13.13	—.20
March	15.15	—.23
April	13.14	—.24
May	23.25	—.24
July	13.13	—.25
August	12.97	—.29
September	12.87	—.22
October	12.67	—.22
November	12.57	—.18

Tone :Easy.

INDIAN COTTON SPOTS.

Liverpool, Nov. 28.

Scinde:—	
Good	11.85
Fully Good	12.25
Fine	12.65
Bengal:—	
Good	11.95
Fully Good	12.35
Fine	12.75
Oomra:—	
Good	12.25
Fully Good	12.50
Fine	13.00
Broach:—	
Good	12.23
Fully Good	12.65
Fine	13.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 28.

November	25.30 plus	.30
December	24.80 ,,	.50
January	23.55 ,,	.50
February	23.00 ,,	.45
March	22.35 ,,	.45
April	22.05 ,,	.43
May	21.65 ,,	.43
June	21.30 ,,	.43
July	20.95 ,,	.43
August	20.75 ,,	.43
September	20.50 ,,	.43
October	20.05 ,,	.28
November	19.05 ,,	.25

EGYPTIAN.

Liverpool, Nov. 28.

January	23.40 plus	.35
March	22.25 ,,	.35
May	21.60 ,,	.38

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Nov. 28.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	2,000
Total Forwarded	79,000
Total Imports	106,000
Total Stock	497,000
Actual Weekly Sales	26,870
Water Twist	2
Printeers' Cloth	46/9

AMERICAN MARKETS.—COTTON.

New York, Nov. 28.

Two Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports 1,21,000.
Two Days' Exports to Great Britain 52,000.
Two Days' Exports to Continent 74,000.
Futures at New York:—

January	23.52	—.37
March	23.90	—.34
May	24.23	—.35
July	24.25	—.32
Spot Cotton at New York	23.65	—.40
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.70	—.40
Futures at New Orleans:—		
January	23.65	—.40
March	23.75	—.41

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 21 3/4.
Silver Commercial Bars:—
Foreign mined 60 1/4.

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

New York, Nov. 29.

Futures at New York.—

January	23.39	—.13
March	23.76	—.14
May	24.10	—.13
July	24.10	—.15

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 28.

Bales.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	373,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	98,000
Week's Exports to France and Continent	138,000
Week's Exports to Japan	30,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,477,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports	1,544,000

METALS.

London, Nov. 28.

English best Selected Copper £68.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £63 15/16.
Copper Brasiers £84 1/2
Yellow Metal 7 7/8
Hard Spelter 28 5/8. Nominal.
Corrugated Sheets £17 5/8.
Tin Block £260 1/4.

BRASS.

Bombay, November 29.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	58	0	0
Do.	1	60	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	60	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	60	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	58	0	0
Do.	2	58	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, November 29.

	Per md.	Rs.	a	p
Copper, German	3/4	64	0	0
Copper	1	64	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	64	0	0
Copper, American ..	1 1-2	65	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	65	0	0
Copper	2	65	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars ..		62	0	0
Panchteka Joint		67	0	0
Copper, English Bars ..	..	61	0	0
Brass Bars	..	41	0	0
Pat Kial	..	66	0	0
Lead, Country	..	25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4 ..	..	57	8	0
,, to 1 ..	..	57	0	0
,, ,, 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		57	0	0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2		64	0	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1, 1 1/4		65	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, November 29.

		per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand ..	..No.	14 1/2	0	15	0
Kilachand ..	..No.	20 1/2	1	0	0
Cantonbhist ..	..No.	12 1/2	0	14	6
Nagarsons ..	..No.	12 1/2	0	14	6
[illegible]	..No.	10 1/2	0	13	6

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, November, 29.

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Ahmedabad Advance ex-divi.	417-8	..	417-8
Bombay Cotton	535	..	535
Bombay Dyeing	867-8-77-8-71-4	865	67-8 873-12
Century	410-11 4-8-12	406-4	10-412-8
Nagpur ex-divi.	517-8-20-18-12	517-8	522-8
Colaba	152-8 55-51-4	150	150
Crescent	231-4-28-12	228-12	27-8-226-4
Indore	407-8-5	402-8	5-406-4
Kohinoor	1185	..	1185
New Great	402-8-52-8	396 4	98-12-402-8
Pearl	546-4-47-8	543-12	45-550
Phœnix	565	..	556-4
Bharucha	102-8	..	102-8
Simplex	248-12-47-8	242 8	245
Swan	1025	..	1025
Swadesh ex-divi.	622 8-25	622-8	625
Pabni	352-8	..	352-8
Fazal	861-4-63-12-61-4	860	62-8-860
Mathuradas	230	..	230
Tata Mill	180	..	180
Globe	60	..	60
Mysore	116-4	..	116-4
Madhavji	368-12-71-4	370	70-67-8-366-4
Finlay ex-divi.	765	..	765
Gokak ex-divi	102-8	..	101-4
Edward Sassoon	185	..	185
Meyer Sassoon	125	..	125
Alcock	186-4	..	186 4
Bombay Burma Old ..	315	..	316-4
Bombay Elec. Tram ex divi.	86-14	..	86-14
Bomlay Steamer Ordy ..	62-8	..	62-8
Bundi Cement	9	..	8-14
Central E. Mining	26-8	..	26
Indian Cement	35	..	35
Tata Steel Ordy.	10-4	..	..
Tata Steel Defd.	36-4	36-4	36-4-35 14

Frikumdas ..	..No	10 1/2	0	13	6
Sattars ..	..No.	10 1/4	0	13	6
Shapurji ..	..No.	5 1/2	0	12	6
Light-house ..	..No.	6 1/2	0	11	9
Japan	..No.	40—1	1	8	0
.. .. ..	..No.	42—2	1	9	6
.. .. ..	..No	20	1	1	9
.. .. ..	..No	32	1	5	9

WHEAT.

London, Nov. 28.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. Cargo January/February sellers 62/3.

Rozario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. Cargo January/February sellers 63/6.

Tone.—Dull and easier. There was a lack of demand.

Australian January/February Paid and sellers 64.

Choice White Karachi November/December value 62/6.

Soft Red Karachi November/December sellers 61/6.

Tone.—Dull and Easier.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 28.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £23 3/4 November/December sellers.

Tone.—Market is dull practically nothing doing—re-sellers at lower prices.

44 7/8 December quoted.

44/6 January/April paid.

London, Nov. 28.

Linseed La Plata Argentine opened dearer and closed quiet at £21 3/4 sellers for November/December shipment.

Cottonseed Bombay was inactive and in buyers favour. Closed at £10 3/4 sellers for November/December shipment.

Castor seed Bombay £29 November/December sellers.

TANNED HIDES.

London, Nov. 28.

Of the 66,000 offered 63,000 were sold. There was active demand and market was firmer. There was a limited supply of Madras grades and prices were about half-penny dearer. Light grades were showing full appreciation and calf skins were paid full prices. Bombay's best were half-penny dearer and also light and small were fully a penny. Fair ordinary were firm in and to half-penny dearer.

RAPESEED.

London, Nov. 28.

Ferozepore rend bold £23 November/December sellers.

Toria £23 3/8 November/December sellers.

Brown Cawnpore £22 5/8 November/December sellers.

BARLEY.

London, Nov. 28.

Karachi Barley November/December sellers 41/3.

London, Nov. 28.

Business was done to-day in Karachi Barley for November/December shipment to Antwerp at 41.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Nov. 28.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta December sellers 21/6.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta January/March sellers 21/6.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta June/July sellers 18/10 1/2.

Fine Whit eJava C. and F. Bombay January/March sellers 21/8.

Fine Whit eJava C. and F. Bombay January/March sellers 21/8.

Tone—Dull. New Crop is rather easier.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 29th, 5 p.m.

Ready prices declined by 2As. per cwt. with poor purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 1900 bags.

Our Forward Market also recorded an easier tendency evidencing a drop of about 4d. in Java Forward Positions of about 2d. in Mauritius Crystal Sugar. Prices Forward [illegible]

ing the Bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/14 per cwt.
Shipment Nov/Decr. sh. 19/9 per cwt. FBH.
Shipment Jan/Feb/Mar. sh. 20/8 per cwt FBH.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Nov/Decr. sh. 19/6 per cwt. FBH. Nominal.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Nov/Decr. sh. 20/1 per cwt FBH. Nominal.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/12 per cwt.
Shipment Nov/Decr. sh. 19/6 per cwt. FBH.
Shipment Jan/Feb/Mar. sh. 19/8 per cwt FBH.

DYES and COLOURS.

Nov. 29.

Alizarine Cow and Lunger are in some demand from the Up-country consumers and business passed at Rs. 72/74 per cwt. I.P. is quoted at Rs. 70 per cwt. Magenta Crystals had business at Rs. 6 per lb. Indenthrine Blue and Violet changed hands. Nigrosene Crystals and Hemetine Crystals met with some business. Sulphur Black is steady and quiet.

Quotations are:—
Alizarine 20 p.c. paste Lunger Rs. 72
Alizarine 20 p.c. paste Cow Rs. 74.
Alizarine 20 p.c. paste I.P. Rs. 70
Congo Red Rs. 1/8/0
Nigrosene XIs Rs. 1/9/0
Victoria Blue Rs. 3.
Sulphur Black Rs. 0/15/0
Perpurine Benzo Rs. 2.
Perpurine Delta Rs. 3.
Melachite Green Rs. —
Meganta XIs. Rs 6.
Hemetine XIs. Rs. 1/4/0
Indenthrine Blue Rs. 4.
Soluble Blue Rs. 3.
Fast Red Rs. 5.

MILL STORES MARKET.

Nov. 29.

Merchants are not found in a mood to book further orders. Prices ruling here are very competitive. Healds, Reeds and Bobbins pass at market rates. Pickers and Roller Skins meet with some business. Shuttles Italian make their way into the market; woollen goods and cotton bandings and ropes are firm.

The Quotations are:—
Healds—15/4os. Rs. 1/7/6.
Reeds—15/4os. Rs. 0/3/0.
Roller Cloth 16oz. Rs. 7/8/0.
Roller Cloth 18oz. Rs. 8/8/0
Scroll Bandings Rs. 1/8/0.
Tubular Bandings Rs. 2/4/0
Ropes Rs. 2.
Card cans steel Rs. 2/12/0.
Sizing flannel twill 62 Rs. 3/12/0.
Slubbing tubes Rs. 22/23
Roving tubes Rs. 21/8/0
Pirns Conical 5" Rs. 6/8/0.
Ring Rabbeth 5" Enamel Rs. 8.
Dobby Harness Rs. 21.
Card can Fibre Rs. 3/8/0
Sizing flannel 72" Rs. 4.

CHEMICALS MARKET.

Starches are in very lively demand. Sodium Sulphide has been easy. Magnesium Chloride has sellers at Rs. 5 per cwt. for Forward Delivery. Potash Chlorate is in brisk demand. Zinc, Caustic, Bleaching Powder and Oxalic Acid are quiet.

Quotations are:—
Epsom salt Rs. 4/8/0
Bleaching Powder Rs. 13.
Potassium Chlorate Rs. 0/3/3.
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 5/8/0.
Dextrine Rs. 22/8/0
Maize Starch Rs. 16/8/0
Copperas Green Rs. 4/8/0
Sodium Sulphide Rs. 13/8/0.
Acetic acid Rs. 0/6/6.
Aniline salt Rs. 0/9/6
Bichromate Potash Rs. 38.
Hydrosulphide soda Rs. 0/11/0.
Zinc Chloride Rs. 20.
Litharge flake Rs. 35.
Farina Rs. 17/8/0.
Ajum of chroma Rs. 18.
Bichromate [illegible]

NON-BRAHMINS AND SWARAJ

THEIR RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

NEED OF ORIENTATION IN OUTLOOK.

Rao Bahadur A. B. Lathe delivered a lecture at Marwadi Vidyalaya on Sunday on "The Ideals of Non-Brahmins", Mr. Mr. M. R. Jayaker presiding.

The President said this question of differences between Brahmins and Non Brahmins was not a new one; he had thought it since he was a boy of 10. In his college, the College Shastri would not allow him to attend the Sanskrit classes as he was a non-Brahmin and had to fight with him over the matter for a fortnight. But without solving the difficult question they would never have peace and good will in the country. A solution was possible when the Brahmins came to know of the ideals of Non-Brahmins, which the lecturer was going to tell them.

Mr. Lathe said it was not possible for the people of cosmopolitan Bombay to under stand the ideals of Non-Brahmins in the Karnatak and Madras. The difficulties which Mr. Jayaker had met with in his college days were also met with by other Non-Brahmins in the mofussil. Some ignorant people thought that the agitation set up by the Non-Brahmins was with a view to getting some Government appointments. While he admitted that even the Non-Brahmins had not got everything they wanted, they would admit that from the point of view of education they were far in advance of other communities, and it was simply impossible for the Non-Brahmins to set up an agitation based on purely selfish aims. Carlyle had admitted that it was not possible for any institution and any agitation to succeed unless their aims and ideals were good. And unless they really understood all aspects of their present agitation and their real demands it was impossible for the other communities to understand their real inwardness. The people in Bombay never fully realised the difficulties which the Non-Brahmins had to face in getting even elementary education. Not even the Government knew their real difficulties. Those who blamed Non-Brahmins for their want of education must first understand the difficulties they had to counter. They would remember that in ancient times they had no such sharp divisions as Brahmins and Non-Brahmins and it might even be said that there was no such community as Brahmins, as they now had. But since then, their religion had

deteriorated, the Brahmins wanted to monopolise, as in other countries, their ancient religion and they increased their prestige by every method possible. From their religious books they would find that there was always a keen rivalry between the warrior classes and the Brahmins for power and supremacy, until the latter seperated themselves from the former and formed a separate class by themselves. In course of time, the divisions between Brahmins and non-Brahmins became as sharp as they now were between Europeans and Indians in this country. Even in Shivaji's time these differences between the Brahmins and non-Brahmins came to the surface and Shivaji had to allay the fears of non-Brahmins by issuing a Royal proclamation that if the Brahmins looked down upon the non-Brahmins and usuped their legitimate rights, he would compel the Brahmins to behave properly and justly. Shivaji said that these differences were likely to help the Moguls in their object of bringing down the Maratha Empire, which was then newly founded. They would also remember that a Kayastha Prabhu it was who brought down Raghunathrao to Bombay and thus helped the British to conquer the Marathas ultimately. The Kayasthas were a very loyal and brave community, yet under the Peshwas they were persecuted by the Brahmins and were not allowed to observe the rites of Brahmins. And this caused a great deal of dissatisfaction and heart-burning among them.

Coming to the question of education he said at least 70 per cent of the Brahmins were educated, and 7 to 8 per cent of Brahmin women had education. It was therefore possible for them to monopolise almost all the Government offices which were open to Indians from the Talati to the Deputy Collectorship. Having all the power in their hands, they naturally looked down upon the Non-Brahmins and other backward communities in India. The more educated a man was the more he thought like that, to the misfortune of their country.

SITUATION IN VILLAGES.

Even in the villages the position of Non-Brahmins, from an economic point of view, was not very enviable. Among the thirty thousand Brahmins in Belgaum District, three thousand had votes, while the nine hundred and twenty-five thousand people belonging to other communities had only about eighteen thousand votes. Among the Inamdars in the same district, nearly half were Brahmins and the rest belonged to other communities. Thus, while one community was in the most advanced position, the Non-Brahmins were much backward and lagging far behind. He was not going to apportion the blame for these conditions, or to penalise the Brahmins for their present high prosperity. What he wanted to say was that unless they could get over their differences, and remain in friendship and unity, they would never have Swaraj. Unless these differences were bridged over, it was absolutely impossible for them to win Swaraj. He was going to speak to them plainly, and he would tell them that it was also impossible for the backward communities to forget their past sufferings and their present degradation, as well as the disabilities from which they were suffering. They were all parts of the same body politic and when one limb was weak and incapable, the whole body had to suffer. Therefore, it was their duty to make all the limbs equally strong not by neglecting them, but by helping them in every possible way. They had to see that all the communities in India were equally advanced and had equal opportunities of living together in perfect amity and peace. He appealed to the Brahmins not to look upon the agitation of the Non-Brahmins with suspicion and distrust. He, however, did not say that their movement was perfect and that there was nothing bad in it, but they must not condemn it wholesale. He would ask the Brahmins to take up the work of improving the education and social status of Non-Brahmins, and take their proper share in the uplift of the backward communities and not to leave them alone.

The Non-Brahmins were not merely fighting for Government jobs, and if some people thought so, they were mistaken. The Brahmins must treat the backward communities as their brethren, born in the same country, and they also must be given equal opportunities for advancement. He asked them to give up the idea that the Non-Brahmins were against Swaraj, for that was not true. If ten thousand Brahmins had gone to jail for the sake of Swaraj during the N. C. O. days, he was sure if the non-Brahmins were made to realise the real position, and were helped forward by the Brahmins, they would join the movement in larger numbers and many people would be forthcoming to suffer for their country. The non-Brahmins were asked to boycott Government schools when N. C. O. was started, but how was it possible for them to do so when their community was so backward and they wanted compulsory education. He would again tell them that without remedying the grievances of 95 per cent. of the people, it was impossible for India to succeed in its fight for Swaraj.

A Brahmin gentleman said the best way of doing away with their differences was by accepting socialism, or communism, as was prevalent in Russia. He felt for the masses as much as the previous speaker, if not more, but the struggle was not between Brahmins and Non-Brahmins as such, but between capitalism and the proletariat. They must do away with capitalism in the first place, in order to do away with their miseries and sufferings.

COMMON DUTIES.

Mr. M. R. Jayaker, who presided, in the course of his speech, said:—

Rao Bahadur Lathe has put the case for the non-Brahmins with great reserve and moderation. If similar attempts were made in espousing their cause, a greater success will meet their efforts. The non-Brahmin problem has existed, in some form or other, for many centuries, from immemorial times. It is the direct outcome as I conceive it, of the principle, adopted in many aspects of the Hindu religion, that a man is either inferior or superior according to the accident of his birth. Such a doctrine, whatever its value in the realms of spiritual or Yogic thought, has caused the greatest irritation amongst ordinary men and women. In a characteristic incident in the life of the 1st. Shankaracharya, the greatest exponent of the Vedanta philosopay, this question took the form of a rebuke, administered by a *Chandala*, to the intellectual isolation of the Brahmin philosopher. In the perpetual quarrels of Vashistha and Visnvamitra, it received perhaps its greatest emphasis, and in the compilation of the main portion of the Upanishad literature the Kshatriya intellect found its frankest self-assertion. In the legend of the extinction of the Kshatriya race 21 times by the Brahmin Hero Parasnurama survives the memory of an acute fight, continued perhaps over several decades, between the Brahmin and the Non-Brahmin. In later days, it took a more mercenary form in the days of the Marahtta and Brahmin rulers and the down fall of the Peshwa, is attributed by some historians, not without good reason, to the discontent and the conspiracies of the non-Brahmin and Brahmin. The problem has descended to us from pre-British times, though, it must be admitted, it finds a very congenial soil under foreign rule. Its intensity becomes, and is bound to become more and more apparent in proportion as real power is transferred from the British Government to the Indian people. Unless its solution is boldly attempted and taken in hand, it will perpetuate the evil and fissiparous ways of foreign rule, beyond all imaginable time.

Its true solution must, in my opinion, be sought along the lines of our ancient Indian experience. It is not as if the problem was never solved before nor as if, if it were solved now, it would not raise its head in future times. Its permanent and true solution perhaps lies in our dropping, for all practical purposes, the principle, on which most of our social and religious tenets of behavior are founded, that caste and birth determine, for all time, the position of an individual in society, that birth can indelibly and, for all time, mark a man with a superior or inferior status. Other countries, bent upon political power and independence, have had, in their quest after self-government, to shed off all vestiges and implications of such a doctrine of birth-superiority and I have no doubt that, when India feels equally keen about having political independence, it will have to, and will I am sure agree to give the go-by to this old world principle. But until that day comes, we cannot sit still, but have to struggle and work for the solution of this question.

COMMON AIM.

In my opinion its only satisfactory and far reaching solution lies in the direction of more contact and more knowledge of each other. The opportunities for working together of increasing contact in the pursuit of a common effort, more and more occasions of working, shoulder to shoulder, for a common aim; these are the things needed. At present, there is too much isolation from each other, due to aversion indifference or suspicion. During the brighter period of Mahratta history, when the best minds of the times were all unitedly working for a common political supremacy, class isolation and class domination were, we are told in the weakest form. And this is, as it should be. When man meets man in the presence of a common danger, or in earnest pursuit of a common aim, when mutual contact is established greater knowledge of each other's foibles, frailties and as well as excellences becomes more apparent and greater understanding and respect grows. I plead, therefore, for an increase of such opportunities of united work, between the Brahman and the non-Brahman, in every department of public activity. Their present aversion to each other is based on ignorance, conceit or suspicion. This can only be knocked out by a greater knowledge of each other and greater respect. These can only come from greater intermixture in the pursuit of some public activity. How often e.g. the Swarajists and the Non-Brahmans party in the Bombay Legislative Council would have worked successfully for the amelioration of their country, if they had found it possible regularly to meet and exchange thoughts and to explore all avenues of arriving at a common understanding of the important problems which came up before the Council. I have long waited for and would welcome the opportunity when Swarajists and the non-Brahmans, each laying aside its preconceptions, would meet, to exchange thoughts, understand each others difficulties, and arrive at some solution agreeable to both sides. I can recall numerous instances, when such an exchange of thought would have led to very agreeable resllts. The non-Brahman party, from the very position they hold in the Council, enjoy a strength, far beyond their number. In many cases, they are the arbiters between the Government and the united Nationalist party. Owing to many accidental causes, they have got such a position in the present Council. All the greater reason therefore, why, before they throw their weight with one side they should have the chance of understanding our point of view, as well as of explaining theirs to us. I would give anything for such joint Conferences and joint action. I am not so foolish as to imagine that, in their present awakening, the non-Brahmans would agree or subscribe to all the ideals of the Swaraj Party. Ten or twenty years hence, when politically they are made more self-conscious, they may do so or may perhaps go further than the Swarajists do. But I recognize that at present they cannot agree with the extreme view of the Swarajists. But though this may not be possible, there should be no difficulty of coming together or exchanging thought, with a view to bring about more opportunities of concerted action. I have pleaded for such opportunities but not with much success so far, and I cannot help saying that if the non-Brahmans gave the Swarajists and Independents opportunities of sharing their discussions and helping to mould their opinions, more lasting results would have been achieved. I, therefore, plead for larger and larger opportunities of joint conference and joint effort in the department of all public activities. Many of the non-Brahman's claims are no doubt proper and just and will have to be eventually conceded. But it is a necessary condition of success that the non-Brahmans throw in their lot with the rest of their countrymen, fighting for their true place in the struggle with all their God-given gifts. They must not merely aspire to occupy the protected position of a special favourite, living upon the bounty of a foreign ruler.

TWO GREAT DEFECTS.

Rao Bahadur Lathe remarked and I agree entirely with him that isolation, and class-hatred are the two great defects, from which this movement has to be guarded, isolation from the so-called higher castes in a spirit of distrust, or hatred, being unduly keen and sensitive to all that has happened in the past. No doubt the past has to be studied with the view of keeping alive the strength of our resolve, but it will be futile to use the past as a kind of perpetual fuel to feed our resentment against the present. This is a caution which both the Brahman and the non-Brahman has to bear in mind. Ancient persecution or at all events the memory of it has driven the non-Brahman almost into the hands of those who would willingly preserve India, if they could, in a state of perpetual strife in order that foreign domination might prosper. The non-Brahmans has to be weaned gradually from his position of distrust and hatred and this can only be done by much greater goodwill, sympathy and understanding on the part of the other classes, shown in practical ways, affecting his material well-being. Our sympathy must take a practical form and his ambition to have his proper share in public service or in the benefit of public education, must not only be academically conceded but actively taken in hand and agitated by those to aspire to have self-government at a speedy date. This can only come by the non-Brahmans availng more largely than now of the opportunities to work shoulder to shoulder with the other communities. Many qualities of head and heart, of which they are the proud inheritors, will then be made obvious to their fellow countrymen and their claim to a just and respectful treatment will be more readily recognized. In ancient times, even within historic memory, they have done great things and in the future scheme of Swaraj they must have full scope and opportunity to rise to their full stature. India is after all the common country of us all, and, fight as much as we like, we have got to live alongside of each other. It is the vice of history that good and peaceful times are left unrecorded as uneventful, but it is just these peaceful times that indicate the normal working of the civilisation and culture of a race. For centuries, the Brahmans and the non-Brahmans must have lived together peacefully and in friendship and for centuries in future they will have so to live. That is the normal condition of our existence, though occasionally questions of conflict come up and receive the attention of the politician or historian. But let us not, on that account, regard with undue importance, these momentary conflicts, between these two classes. By all means redress the grievances boldly when they come up but let us not make the mistake of laying out our plans for the future on the basis that our mutual dessensions are or are going to be a permanent feature of our political existence. This would be an erroneous view of our history.

NON-BRAHMANS AND SWARAJ PARTY.

Mr. Dalvi, a member of the Council, said, the first object of the Swaraj Party was to obstruct Government on all and every occasions, and the ideal of the Non-Brahmins was responsive co-operation. How then could Mr. Jayeker complain that the latter had done nothing for their country, when their differences were so wide and deep? Like every party in opposition the Swaraj Party was an opportunist party. Non-Brahmins wanted to serve the whole country by every possible means in their power by co-operating with Government. He asked the Swaraj Party how much it had co-operated with the Independent Party under Mr. B. G. Pahalaja. The Swaraj Party wanted to obstruct the Government at every step and they could not blame the Non-Brahmans if they had not won Swaraj with their help as the 'deals of the non-Brahmin Party were to obstruct Government only where the measure was bad but not otherwise. He challenged Mr. Jayaker to show any occasion when they had voted against the best interests of the country.

A voice: Why did you vote against the resolutions for Mr. Horniman and Mr. Divaker? Mr. Noriman was working for all the communities in India!

Mr. Dalvi then condemned the attitude of the Swarajists in regard to the Chimnan's Bill, and said had it not for the Non-Brahmins it would not have been placed on the Statute Book. He complained that the Swaraj Party wanted to pass a vote of censure on Mr. B. V. Jadhav by reducing his pay by Re. 1. simply because he was a non-Brahmin, whereas they would not do anything against the Mussalman Ministers, because the Swarajists wanted the help of the Mussalmans. He asked the audience whether it was the proper thing to do against Mr. Jadhav, simply because he was a Non-Brahmin? Mr. Jayakar, though himself a Non-Brahmin, could not do any thing, but had to vote for the proposition, because he had merged himself completely into the Swaraj Party and lost all his individuality. What would have been the result of their throwing the whole Educational grant? The same as had happened in Bengal! Mr. Jayakar might have been personaly against those tactics, but he was the mere creature of the Swaraj Party. What again was his attitude in regard to Mr. Nariman's Rent Bill, which the whole Non-Brahmin Party has supported? He had in that case believed the promises of a hateful Government in whose promises the Swaraj Party had not the slightest faith before and thus withdrew Mr. Nariman's Bill. Was that proper? He was sure if the Congress had spent the one crore it had collected in the villages, the dumb masses would have become vocal long ago. Leaving aside such questions as those concerning Mr. Horniman and Mr. Divaker, he repeated that his party had always worked for the good of the people and not always co-operated with Government, whether they were wrong or right.

A PLAIN QUESTION.

Mr. Jayakar said the real point was whether the Non-Brahmin Party was willing to work with the other people in the country, and to that question he had not yet heard Mr. Dalvi's reply, although they had heard a lot about the work of the Non-Brahmin Party in the Council and its tactics, with which he was not very much concerned. He wanted a reply to his plain question: Whether the Non-Brahmins were willing to take up their share of the common burden of this country and would work for the attainment of Swaraj. He had never said that the Non-Brahmins had never voted with the Swaraj Party, and always opposed them. Whatever little work was done by them was done with the help of non-Brahmins. The main question was how to remove their misunderstanding, their differences, and how to unite with each other. Mr. Dalvi had never said one word about it all. All the same he welcomed the plain talk they had heard, and he also welcomed such opportunities of exchanging their views and thoughts. He was waiting for the last many months for such an opportunity, but had never got it. Mr. Dalvi had told them that the Non-Brahmins would help the Swarajists, without committing any outrage on their principles. The Swarajists were not opposing Government simply for the sake of opposition, in order to bring about Nihilism or anarchism in the country. By criticising the Government the Swarajists wanted to show to the people that the methods and system of Government employed by their rulers were distrusted by the people and were not liked by them. What he said was that the Non-Brahmins had opposed the Swarajists when there was not the least necessity for such opposition. He did not ask the Non-Brahmins to help the Brahmins win Swaraj on every occasion, but that whenever there were differences between each other, they should try and discuss the questions in an unbiassed way, and he was glad to have the assurance from Mr. Dalvi that the Non-Brahmins were wilsing to support the Swarajists, whenever they could do so without breaking their principles.

About the vote of censure on Mr. Jadhav, he said, it was made plain then that it was not aimed against him, for he had taken office only four months ago, but against Dr. Paranjpye, with whose policy they disagreed entirely. How was it possible for them to criticise the policy of Mr. Jadhav, when he had not yet made it public. All that the other party wanted was plain and good social intercourse with each other. He for one could not understand the opposition of the Non-Brahmins to the resolution about Mr. Horniman and also about Mr. Divaker and Mr. Saverker.

The meeting then terminated.

KOHAT HINDUS.

MEETING TO DEVISE RELIEF MEASURES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 29.

A public meeting of the citizens of Lahore will be held in Bradlangh Hall on Monday the 1st December to devise means for the relief of the Hindu sufferers of Kohat. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and leading Hindus of the Punjab will address the meeting.

Mr. H.P.K. Skipton is relinquishing Secretaryship of the Indian Church Aid Association prior to his ordination at Rochester Cathedral, on December 2nd, to the Curacy of Beckenham.—Reuter.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

TO-DAY'S CONTEST.

The finalists of last seasons historic struggle are due to play the first game of the Quadrangular Tournament from to-day. The teams and their respective prospects have already been discussed in these columns. The Hindus are unfortunate in losing the services of a veteran bowler like S. M. Joshi whom it is hard to replace. Without Joshi and Chanda Rana in attack a Hindu side would be unimaginable but it is hoped that Ogad Shanker and Ramji with Shivram will prove very useful. The inclusion of S. S. Dongre at the expense of K. G. Pardeshi was the subject of much discussion and now the problem has been solved, for K. G. Pardeshi is to replace S. M. Joshi.

The absence of Chanda Rana and Joshi must be a great relief to the European XI every one of whom have respect for their bowling. The Hindus could not have a better batting side and it is unfortunate that a correspondingly capable attack is not procurable.

The Europeans have mustered a strong side which contains no less than eight first class batsmen while at least half a dozen bowlers are ready to take charge of the attack. Capt. Travers will again lead the Europeans this year. The Hindu attack will not have an easy time in looking after the Presidency batsmen. Lt. Rogers has a good many runs to his credit and his century in the Army vs. Navy at Lords was an excellent performance. West and Higgins are again to be entrusted with the Presidency attack.

The teams are fairly even on paper and batsmen will decide the verdict. If it is a question of attack the Presidency can claim a slight superiority where variety is concerned and that is a prominent factor.

The teams will be:—

HINDUS.

P. Vithal—(Captain).
C. K. Naidu.
K. G. Pardeshi.
Ogad Shanker.
D. B. Deodhar.
L. P. Jai.
J. G. Navle.
S. S. Joshi.
P. Shivram.
S. S. Dongre.

PRESIDENCY.

F. G. Travers.
A. L. Hoste.
A. L. D. Wodehouse.
T. Parker.
S. E. West.
J. B. Higgins.
B. H. Lyons.
Capt. J. W. Pocock.
Lieut. P. G. Rogers.
P. G. Johnson.
S. L. Lloyd.
R. Andrews.

DESIGNS AGAINST 2ND CLASS TAXIS.

1ST CLASS TAXI OWNERS' ALLEGED MANŒUVRE

In the course of a supplementary statement to the Police Commissioner of Bombay with reference to his Notification in the "Government Gazette" of the 13th instant the second class taxi-owners say:—

In continuance of our petition to you, of the 25th instant, we the undersigned the owners of the second class taxis, further beg to bring to your kind notice, and trust you will bear these facts in mind while deciding the most important question of fixing the rates.

That during the last meeting before you, of the owners of taxis in your office, on the 15th September 1924, one Mr. Ridout the leader of the movement circulated a statement dated the 20th September 1924, and published in the "Times of India" of the 10th September shewing a loss of Rs. 1666 per annum, and has since your decision to retain the second class taxis, has turned 3 of his *first class* into second class fare. It is a matter to be judged by yourself and the general public.

Secondly we understand, the owners of first class taxis who on the 15th September 1924 opposed the second class eight annas fare, have, since your decision on the 15th September, converted over 120 first class cars into second class. This we believe is to make a majority this time, in their opposition of second class fare of eight annas, as they failed in their last attempt.

In conclusion we beg to add that all this hue and cry raised by the opposing party is from their own argument before you, and trust you will kindly give your impartial opinion in the matter after weighing the cry of us and the public.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency the Countess of Reading laid the foundation stone of the Viceroy Memorial at Jamnagar.

The Governor of Bombay opened the Provincial Co-operative Conference on Saturday.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur and The Hon. Sir Narashima Sarma lunched at Government House on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay attended the St. Andrew's Day Dinner on Saturday.

Lady Wilson attended the Opera at the Excelsior Theatre on Saturday the 29th November.

The Governor of Bombay received H. H. Sar Desai of Savantvadi at Government House on Sunday last.

H. H. the Maharaja of Rutlam; The Hon. Justice Sir Amberson and Lady Marten; Sir Dorab and Lady Tata, Sir Henry and Lady Maenaughton, Major R.D.H. Lough; R.M., Mr. and Mrs. J.C. Pender and Mr. H.E.A. Platt lunched at Government House on Sunday last.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson attended the Annual Scottish Festival Service at St. Andrew's Church on Sunday last.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Urgent meeting of Corporation, 2-40 p.m.
Quadrangular Cricket: Hindu vs. the Europeans, the Esplanade 10-30 a.m.

TUESDAY, Dec. 2.

2nd day of Match between Europeans and Hindus, the Esplanade.
Viceroy arrives at Victoria Terminus, 9 a.m. (2) interviews at 11-20 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3.

3rd day of Europeans vs Hindus match, the Esplanade.
H. E. Viceroy grants of interviews at 10-30 a.m. (2) Lunch at Yacht Club 1-15 p.m. (3) ceremony of laying foundation stone of the Research Laboratory at Matunga 4-15 p.m. (4) 'at Home' at Govt. House 9-30 p.m.
Imperial standing Committee, 1-40 p.m.

THURSDAY, Dec. 4.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
1st day of match between Parsis and Mahomedans, the Esplanade.
Opening of the Gateway of India 5 p.m. by the Viceroy.
Viceroy departs for Simla 10-45 p.m.

DAILY ENGAGEMENTS

Pathe Cinema.—In' Royal House. "Ruth of the Range" Episodes—13, 14 and 15. One Cylinder Love (Mack Sennett Comedy.)

NOTICE TO JURY MEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury who are summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning the 1st December 1924 at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.)

BAND AT SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDEN

The Band of the 1st Bn., G. I. P. Ry. Regt., A. F. I., will play music at the Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Garden to-day, commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore China and Japan per S. S. "Morioka Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. on Wednesday the 3rd December 1924.

The Tardeo Post and Telegraph office will be removed from the present building on the 1st December 1924, to Tardeo Mansions No. 1 (Tardeo Road) belonging to Messrs. Jesasing Satramsing and Lalji Dayal.

DISCOURSE ON "INDIAN MUSIC."

Atiya Begum Saheba and Mr. Phatkhande will give a discourse on "Indian Music" today (Monday) at the Y. M. C. A. Reynolds Road Byculla, at 7-30 p.m. Those interested in the subject are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION NOTICE

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association on Tuesday 2nd December 1924 at 6 p.m.

H. H. SARDESAI MAHARAJ OF SAWANTWADI.

His Highness the Sardesai Maharaj of Sawantwadi arrived in Bombay by the B. I. S. N. steamer 'Vegavati' on Sunday morning. His Highness was met on board by a few prominent persons present and was garlanded and photographed.

YOUTH LODGE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

There will be a public meeting to celebrate the 46th birthday of Dr. George Sydney Arundale, exPrincipal of the Central Hindu College and Educational advisor to H. H. The Maharaja Holkar to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Blavatsky Lodge, 77, Apollo Street, Fort, when Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" arrived London on Thursday the 27th inst.

The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with the Mails from Bombay of 15th inst. arrived at Marseilles at 8-30 a.m. on the 28th inst. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday evening. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

RESERVATION OF AREAS AND ROADS

As will be seen from our advertisement columns, the Commissioner of Police has issued a public notice to the effect that the following roads will be closed to-morrow (Tuesday) at certain hours owing to the arrival of H. E. the Viceroy in Bombay and inspection of Development Schemes:—

(1) From 8-30 a.m. until after the procession has passed:—Fort Street; St. George's Road; Bombay Road (in front of Victoria Terminus Station); Waudby Road Mayo Road (north of Churchgate St.); Churchgate St.; (West of Mayo Road); (2) From 9 a.m. until after the procession has passed:—Queens Road (north of Churchgate St.); Sandhurst Bridge; Chowpatty; Walkeshwar Road (between Chowpatty and Govt. House Lower Gate).

(3) From 4 p.m. to 5-30 p.m.:—Kennedy sea-face from Chowpatty to Cuffe Parade. (4) From 4-30 p.m. to 5-45 p.m.:—The western half of the south approach to Wodehouse Bridge; the western half of Cuffe Parade.

PATHE CINEMA

"A happy end to a really fine play"—Such is sure to be your verdict when you see the final scene of the great Pathe Serial, "Ruth of the Range." The last three episodes of this super-thriller are down on the programme this week. Once again these chapters teem with those thrilling incidents which have made this picture so popular with film fames.

Battling to win her birth right against enemies so powerful, Ruth has to undergo further trials, before success eventually smiles on her. As she witnesses the trial of Fuelite in a big Iron Works, Ruth is nearly sent to her doom by Black Harper and it is a merciful Providence that saves her from the "Molten Menace."

It is a happy moment for Ruth when big orders come through from all sources, for large quantities of Fuelite. To the Coal Companies this means "Cancelled Orders." Fuelite has found its way into the homes of the million. Her father's dream realised to Ruth, who has braved so much to accomplish her father's life desire, comes the happiness she so richly deserves. With all scores wiped out and all "Promises Fulfilled" we hear the sound of wedding bells.

The Mack Sennett Comedy—"One Cylinder Love" is an amusing two reeler which will keep you in roars of laughter. It is just the sort of ingenious fare one would expect from the great "Comedy King." It tells of a doubtful millionaire, fickle in his affections and how his amorous propensities are cut short!

Pathe's Gazette, the usual topical, completes a very interesting bill of fare.

SPIRITUALISTS CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

BELGAUM, Nov. 29.

Mr. Pirush Kanti Ghose, Editor of the "Amrit Bazar Patrika" has accepted the presidentship of the All-India Spiritualistic Conference to be held at Belgaum in the Congress week.

RUGBY

CARS

Price Rs. 2,900

with self-starter
28-30 miles per gallon.

FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co., Ltd.

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD,
BOMBAY.

Telegrams: "DIAMOTO."
Telephone: No. 21717.

MYSORE PIG IRON.

Pig Iron made at Bhadravati (Mysore State) is the purest and strongest iron yet made in India, because charcoal is used as fuel. Apply Sales Officer, MYSORE IRON WORKS, 4th floor, Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DAVAR'S CALLEGE OF COMMERCE.

(Established 24 years.)

Unbeaten record in General Commerce, (C.E.T.D.) Specialised Banking, (C.A.I.B.) Specialised Secretarial Work (F.I.S.A.) all throughout the College's career of quarter of a century. In Specialised Accountancy (G.D.A.) our results for 1922, 1923, and 1924 secured under the present teaching staff and improved organization are not only the best in India but also surpass those produced by us during previous years. Both personal and postal training available.

Ex-students hold the highest positions in Commercial, Banking and Accountancy world.

Write for Prospectus to the Principal:—
Great Western Bldg., Apollo Street,
BOMBAY.

Godrej Makes three things, Safes, Soaps and Boiled Oil.

SAFES:—372 Safes were supplied to the Postal Dept. in 1913 for Savings Banks and the order for them was placed with Godrej after a competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

FOR SAFES write to
GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. Co.,
PAREL, BOMBAY.

SOAPS:—"Having made a careful and complete analysis of a cake of Toilet Soap sent to me by Mr. A. B. GODREJ, I am of opinion that it is a high-grade article which satisfies to the full, all tests applied to it" —Major Dickinson, Chemical Analyser to Government.

BOILED OIL:—Godrej's Boiled Oil is equal in covering and drying properties to best imported oils and is cheaper by 20 per cent.

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Godrej Oil and Soap Co.,
SURTI MOHOLLA
DUNCAN ROAD, BOMBAY.

Messrs. Maltzahn
&
Springer, Berlin.
THE LARGEST AND THE MOST RELIABLE SUPPLIERS
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in different parts of India.
Apply to:—
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ISMAIL BUILDING,
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PROTECT THEM by a LIFE POLICY
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FLAT SHEETS. The cheapest and coolest ceiling for bungalows. Made of Asbestos and Portland Cement. An absolute non-conductor of heat. Use it for ceilings, partitions, panels. 3 annas per sq. ft. ex. stock.
Heatly & Gresham
Limited. Engineers,
204, Hornby Road, Bombay. 5

Notice to Correspondents

JUSTICE.—You do not sign your letter.

The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1924.

LYTTON IN THE PULPIT.

The intemperate argument which Lord Lytton aired on St. Andrew's Day cannot be dismissed as among the features incidental to the Scotch anniversary. At the pious feast of St. Andrew it is the custom of the Calcutta Scots to engage viceroys and governors in certain convivialities and draw from them pronouncements of policy congenial to the gathering. The speech of Lord Lytton was pitched to the delight of his audience and his buoyant bravado must have been applauded to the music of clinking glasses. His deliverances at Malda and Dinajpur showed that he was acting as a vigorous propagandist to retrieve his own reputation There he declared police-suspects to be outlaws, viz., men who did not deserve the protection of judicial defence and whose rights had been forfeited. After such an egregious exposition of State-policy, Lord Lytton should have kept silent and facilitated his mental recuperation. He merely asserted that the police-suspects were members of many murder-gangs and to safe-guard the nature of the espionage he told the public that he had employed an army of spies to check one another and arrive at the same conclusion. But even with such an elaborate system of evidence, he could only indulge in the cowardly act of imputing guilt to men muzzled in duress. The history of old trials proves the methods of dastardly fabrication which the High Court would not allow. To this tradition of vileness which Sir Sankaran Nair recently described in the "New Leader", Lord Lytton has no single re-assurance to offer except that the police are infallibly right. It is in this nauseous atmosphere of question-begging and exaggeration of perils that Lord Lytton appeared among his guests on St. Andrew's Day. By a wealth of superlatives, he and his apologists now pretend that they have suppressed a terrible conflagration. In Lord Lytton's eyes, "it has now darkened the whole political heaven". But the metereological phenomenon does not daunt him, for he coolly revels in mixed metaphors in order to magnify the horror of a trumpery hypothesis. The four crimes graphically put to anarchists and dished up to prove the impossibility of judicial trials, fail to give the sense of panic which agitates the authorities. Many eminent Bengalis like Mr. Surendranath Roy, Sir Nilratan Sirkar and Mr. J. Chaudhary deny the allegation of revolutionary plots; a few believe in the possibility of their ailing existence: but it was left to official apologists whose conduct is in condemnation to bolster it up as a sweeping cataclysm which they by immense courage have averted. The tendency to hyperbolic absurdity is induced no doubt by the feeling that in order to justify excesses there should be some premise of explosive peril. The case appears more suspicious than ever when Lord Lytton who, foiled as a normal administrator, dedicates the rest of his tenure to repression in the name of peace.

What, however, had Lord Lytton to say to his gay listeners on his policy? Nothing to mitigate the fears of the public or to clear the reputation of the police. He compared himself to the good husbandman in the Bible. Among his lavish cultivation of wheat, some enemy sowed the tares of "intimidation". He develops the parable in a manner worthy of himself. He would not accept the advice of Mr. C. R. Das because Mr. Das was not his gardener! Mr. Das, we may tell him, is not his gardener because he happens to represent the proprietory of the garden, and Lord Lytton it is who is employed as the gardener and whose idea of gardening is, apparently, to strike down the tall unbending poppies of the estate. The gardener is pursuing his devastating idiosyncrasies because of the sure and certain hope that the owners can be intimidated by tales of disaster. The trouble with the garden is that the gardeners are in a rage of usurping vandalism and would not take orders from those who pay for the bounty of professional support. Lord Lytton has indented upon the wrong parable and should have thought of the other Parable of the Vineyard where the hired servants entertained false notions of the Lord of the Vineyard. Nor does his lordship, who seems to have perused his Bible recently to poor purpose, remember the anxiety of the owner of the garden that his imbecile servants should not be allowed to root up the wheat while meddling to gather up the tares. In Bengal, there is one excited sweep of the scythe followed by the irresponsible and sanctimonius afterthought that all the plants destroyed are the tares, whereas the tares are still a shady illusion beside the fact that Swarajist plants are being destroyed by the gardening policeman. Here, the bridled muse of Lord Lytton launches into a different strain, and he talks of his own freedom as a birth-right. We agree that every citizen loyal to India. Lord Lytton or Mr. Das, should be free to live, but Lord Lytton turns the proposition into a sterile logomachy when he assumes that he can dictate the conditions of his safety as well as privilege, at the cost of the liberty of the Indian people. He cannot be trusted with the privilege of destroying his neighbour's liberty when he does not submit to the behests of those whose salt he eats.

When Lord Lytton refers to the Mr. Das having been summoned to serve as his Minister, he is again descending to ludicrous fatuity. It would seem that if Mr. Das had accepted Mr. Fazlul Huq's job and advised his lordship, Lord Lytton would have been "prepared to listen to him", but having declined to hang on as a limpet on Rs. 64,000 a year his voice is not worth attention. It is an arrant disregard of history and commonsense to make it an excuse for repression. Lord Lytton would not follow his philosophy in a free country like his own. It is the vassal state of India that elevates his offended whim as the principle of government. Nor will Indians be terrified by the picture of Mr. C. R. Das being some day compelled to deal with anarchical violence when he himself is in power. Whatever the fate of India, Lord Lytton is wasting his early and good-natured example towards such a contingency. A Government that can rule only with the principle of autocracy which provoked rebellion from the days of King John to Nicholas II, does not deserve long tenure, for it requires healthy transformation to save itself. Civilised administration does not provoke that degree of radical dissent or violent revolutionism which now "darkens the whole political heaven." It is fantastic for the bureaucrat to commend his ways as an example in an emergency which can be provoked only by him. Lord Lytton's bellicose defence of a policy, which is pernicious and defiant of the general will, may be worthy of the feast of unreason and the flow of spirits on St. Andrew's Day, but it will not stand sober scrutiny. Rising to a canting climax he grieves over the mischance that the condition of his political heaven precludes him from doing liberal service to "the land of his birth". The political heaven would be all right if he ceased to be in a darkened state of mania. He would nevertheless still taste righteousness by battling with "intimidation" in his time. He is not equal to anything better than surrendering the administration to an enterprising police. Except the cry of further repression there is no word of hope for Bengal, and Bengal who now organises her national week will incur the rage of those who listened to Lord Lytton and made the festive occasion into a political *jamboorie*.

END IT OR MEND IT.

The Council of the All-India Muslim League has decided not to change the venue of the next session of the League from Bombay to Belgaum. The decision is as deplorable in the interests of the Muslims as it is discourteous to the All-Party Conference which was held recently in Bombay. It will be recalled that in view of the atmosphere of goodwill and hope created by the Conference an earnest appeal was made by Maulana Mahomed Ali to different organisations to hold their annual sessions at Belgaum so that the great work of uniting all parties under the flag of the Congress so well begun by the Conference might be advanced. Mrs. Besant, on behalf of the National Home Rule League, readily responded to this appeal and so did the representatives of the Non-Brahmin and Liberal Federations who promised to do their best to see that the suggestion of Maulana Mahomed Ali, so far as their organisations were concerned, was carried out. A similar assurance was given by the secretary of the newly-organised Bombay Presidency Muslim League which is responsible for inviting the All-India Muslim League to meet in Bombay. After the dissolution of the Conference an informal meeting of Muslims present at the Conference was held at which it was unanimously agreed that the session of the Muslim League should be held at Belgaum and, in accordance with this agreement, a representation signed by those of them who were members of the Council of the League was despatched to the latter requesting the change of venue and, we understand, that an invitation by the Reception Committee of the Khilafat Conference, Belgaum, was also sent to it by wire. The Council of the League in the plenitude of its latter-day wisdom has decided to disregard such an emphatic expression of Muslim view, not to speak of the scant respect paid by it to the wishes of the most representative Conference of all parties and communities ever held in the country. The decision, however, is not surprising in view of the growing control which reactionary forces have obtained of the Council of the League, thanks to the pre-occupation of the representative and popular leaders of the community in other fields of national activity. It is extremely to be regretted that Mr. Jinnah, who is the president of the League, has failed to realise the danger involved in the dominance of such forces in the counsels of his community and has acquiesced in a course of action which may conceivably result in the subordination the vital interests of Muslims as well as their fellow-countrymen to the misguided pursuit of narrow and short-sighted sectarianism. Mr. Jinnah, in a statement to the Press, appeals to Muslim leaders and representative men to muster strong in Bombay. In view of the recalcitrant attitude of the Council of the League it becomes now the imperative duty of patriotic Muslims to attend the session of the League and concert measures for averting the threatened danger of its being captured by obscurantist elements in their community. The preponderating voice which these elements have secured in the Council of the League is the result of the undemocratic character of the constitution of the League as well as of the apathy of the average Nationalist Muslim towards it. The time has now arrived for the Muslims to come to a definite and final decision about the existence and programme of the League. For our own part, we firmly believe that there is no need for a separate organisation to advocate the political interests of the Muslims which are safe in the keeping of the Congress and which can further be safeguarded by a National Pact under the auspices of that national body. If, however, the Muslim community, unfortunately, deems it necessary to maintain a separate political organisation, it is incumbent on it to see that its constitution is so radically changed and democratised as to make it impossible for it ever to become an instrument of reaction by falling into wrong hands. The League must either be ended or mended so as to subserve truly national interests.

Notes of the Day

Mr. MacDonald on Egypt.

Having himself, by his amazingly recalcitrant attitude towards Zaghloul Pasha, prepared the way for the present unjust and unwarranted action of Mr. Baldwin's Government, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is now troubled by qualms of conscience and, after mature deliberation of several days, has delivered himself of the opinion that the manner in which the Egyptian affair "had been handled had done Britain great damage in the eyes of the world." Freed from the "responsibility" of office which made him and his Cabinet out-Tory the Tories in their dealings with Eastern countries, he adds the declaration that a Labour Government "would have handled the situation so that an agreement instead of an ultimatum would have issued." To do Mr. MacDonald justice, so far as the Sudan is concerned in his despatch of October 7, to Lord Allenby, he declared that His Majesty's Government have no desire to disturb existing arrangements" and he recognised that "Egypt has certain material interests in the Sudan which must be guaranteed and safeguarded." His successor in Premiership has "guaranteed and safeguarded" these interests by making the Sudan safe for exclusive British domination and economic exploitation.

Claptrap.

Mr. Amery has sought to justify this act of day-light spoliation by indulging in the familiar claptrap about the debt which ungrateful Egypt owes to his philanthropic countrymen. Mr. Amery is either ignorant of history or is deliberately trying to throw dust into the eyes of the world. An effective reply to Mr. Amery, is furnished by the statement which, according to a special cable to "Forward," the Independent Labour Party of Britain has just issued and which Reuter's has not cared to cable to this country. In the course of the statement the Party says:

"The Independent Labour Party views with deep humiliation the actions of the present British Government in Egypt. It draws its urgent attention to the fact that this policy of renewed suppression is due to false belief that Great Britain has a moral right to occupy Egypt though she has pledged herself on over fifty occasions to terminate the occupation and formally recognised Egypt's independent sovereignty in 1922.

The occupation of Egypt was originally due to strategic and financial reasons. It has no greater moral sanction than the German occupation of Belgium for strategic and military purposes. The Egyptian people have as much right to govern themselves as any other nation. The occupation of Egypt by an alien power is the basic fact in the present situation which no subsequent reason of strategy or financial interest should obscure."

In November 1897, the German fleet seized Kiaochow Bay, nominally to secure reparation for the murder of two German missionaries in the province of Shantung. In 1924 a British Government has made an outrage on a high British official the occasion, as the Independent Labour Party's statement adds, "for asserting new imperialistic claims which virtually amount to the annexation of the Sudan and appropriation of water supplies from the Nile to the detriment of Egypt and to the advantage of British Cotton Companies."

Muslims and the Viceroy.

An Associated Press message from Poona has, to some extent, unravelled the mystery of the unauthorised address to be presented on behalf of the Muslims of the Presidency to the Viceroy on his arrival in Bombay. The Muslim deputation to present an address to His Excellency, we are informed, will "consist of members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly and twenty members of the local Legislative Council together with many members of Anjumani (sic) Society." We pointed out the other day that it would be a gratuitous insult to the Muslims of the Presidency to associate them with an address to the author of the Black Ordinance and we asked the representative Muslims bodies of the Presidency to lose no time in denouncing the threatened misuse of their authority. The twenty members of the local Council and the unnumbered members of the Council of State and the Assembly are welcome to indulge in fulsome praise of the Viceroy to their hearts' content but they have no right to speak in the name of the Muslims of the Presidency in whose eyes they will be merely stultifying themselves and who will not forget their present achievement at the next general election. The letter of Mr. Ghulam Mahomed Refaie, which we publish elsewhere, exposes the unworthy and unconstitutional tactics employed by those responsible for the organisation of the movement. Our only regret is that representative associations of the Muslims like the Anjuman-ai-Islam of Bombay and the Bombay Presidency Muslim League have not taken early steps to denounce these tactics and have thus placed themselves in the wrong with the public. Now that it has been announced that all few members of the Council of State, the Assembly and the local Council as well as Anjuman-i-Islam have agreed to take part in a function which it is at once an affront and a humiliation to the Muslim community, these representatives bodies will we trust, put themselves in the right with the public, especially the Muslim section of it, by exposing the truth about the address.

An Active Body.

We have been honoured with an invitation from Raisina, Delhi, to lend the Taxation Committee our assistance in their preliminary endeavour to collect material "illustrating matters relevant to the enquiry." For material relevant to the enquiry, the Government should have deigned to accept the resolution of the Legislative Assembly and proceeded to an investigation of the economic condition of the people and their national income. Though the recommendation was rejected, the Government are stoutly prodding the Todhunter Committee to investigate and produce results. To such an egregious procedure we cannot be a party, and we decline the offer in good company. The letter of the Secretary informs us that on hearing our reply, he will advise us "whether the Committee desires the proposed discussion." The Committee had better negotiate more amenable parties as we happen to regard their operations as a measure of meddlesome presumption after the vote of the Assembly. In the reply which Pundit Motilal has sent to the Committee he points out that their very existence is an affront to the Legislature and harmful to the country. The Swaraj Party repudiates the offer of the Committee and they must be content with hotch-potch evidence. "New India" differs from our attitude because crushing evidence, if given, would serve as fine material for impartial judgment in the fulness of time; so indeed they thought when they gave evidence before the Lee Commission which registered certain pre-established demands on behalf of the Services.

HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM.

(BY LALA LAJPATRAI.)

III*

All those who aim at creating a United India, should remember that India is a land of many faiths and many religions; that these faiths and religions, again, are divided into sections and sub-sections and that these sections and sub-sections practise numerous religious observances, ceremonials and rituals, and that some of these rituals and observances conflict with one another. It is impossible for any Government to guarantee to all these religions, sections and sub-sections, full and complete freedom in the matter of the observance of all their rituals and ceremonials especially when they are in conflict with one another. Some of these ceremonials and observances, moreover, are inhuman, cruel and immoral. To insist upon, and to emphasise the right of every community, small or large, to a strict and full observance of all their religious rituals and ceremonials is therefore a clear impossibility, besides being directly opposed to the idea of a United India. The British Government, inspite of its professions of religious neutrality, have, from time to time, interferred in the matter of religious practices; for example they stopped by legislation the inhuman practices of *Sati* and infanticide which Hindu orthodoxy contended was a part of its religion.

Irreligious Practices.

It is not my purpose here to enter into details, but a student of the religions of India will easily be able to confirm my statement that the advent of British rule in India, followed by a diffusion of western knowledge and western sciences and accompanied by a revival of the study of Sanskrit and Arabic, led to a number of religious reform movements being started, in order to purge the religions of India of all such superstitions and excesses as had been engendered in them by centuries of ignorance and blind faith. In the light of their new knowledge, people found that many of the rights and ceremonials and observances practised in the name of a religion were not sanctioned by the scriptures of that religion and were opposed to the spirit of the founders and the early expounders of that faith. It cannot, however, be denied that there are communities in India who still believe in the necessity and efficacy of various kinds of rites and ceremonials which are positively inhuman and immoral. Society cannot interfere with the beliefs of any one, but no progressive society can allow such practices to be carried on with impunity even in the name of religion as are revolting to the sense of humanity and morality of the vast bulk of its members. Even allowing the largest possible liberty in the matter of religious observances, no nation can for all time tolerate such practices.

Rationalisation of Religion Necessary.

From a political point of view it is all the more necessary that religious differences be narrowed down. It is obvious that if every one in India is, as of right, entitled to practise in the name of religion, whatever he believes to be a part of his faith, no unity is possible. The idea of a United India demands that emphasis should be laid more on the points on which different religions agree than on the differences that divide them. The idea of a United India necessarily demands, therefore, the rationalising of religion and religious practices to the furthest extent possible. The claim that every one has a right to full and unrestricted observance of all that he believes to be a part of his religion, cannot possibly stand the test of analysis. Not only is every one's right limited by the just rights of others but insistance on the observance

(Continued on page 8.)

*Previous articles in the series appeared in our issues of Nov. 25 and 27.

MORE ARRESTS IN EGYPT.

MUTINY AT KHARTOUM.

TROOPS DIVERTED TO EGYPT.

WAFD'S STRONG PROTEST.

EGYPT, PERSIA AND LEAGUE.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

To-day's arrests include five deputies and the leader of Alexandrian students, also Mohamedami, who was not tried in the last conspiracy case owing to illness, and an official of the Ministry of Agriculture. The remainder are described as "revolutionary students". Rumour persists in connecting the arrested men with a plot against Lord Allenby, also for the murder of the Sirdar.—Reuter.

ARRESTS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

WAFD'S PARTY'S FURTHER MANIFESTO.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Cairo.—The Wafd party has issued a further manifesto, in which it declares that the arrests which are being made are unconstitutional, and says that the nation will hold Government responsible for them. —Reuter.

ARRESTS OF DEPUTIES.

"GRAVE & EXCEPTIONAL MOTIVES."

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Cairo.—In view of protests raised against the arrests of the Deputies, Government has issued a communique stating that the judicial authority is investigating the question of whether Parliamentary immunity is suspended during the adjournment of the session. The communique emphasises grave and exceptional motives necessitating the arrests, and appeals to the public to await the decision calmly.—Reuter.

KHARTOUM TELEGRAPH LINE RESTORED

Telegraphic communication has been restored with Khartoum.—Reuter.

MINISTERS' THREAT TO RESIGN.

BRITISH COMPLIANCE AVERTS CRISIS

LONDON, Nov. 28.

It appears that three Ministers threatened to resign unless three prominent Zaghlulists arrested on 27th instant were handed over to the Egyptian Government and the immediate acquiescence by the British authorities averted a crisis.—Reuter.

TWO SUDANESE PLATOONS MUTINY.

1 BRITISH AND 2 SYRIAN OFFICERS KILLED.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 28.

It is reported from Khartoum that two platoons of the Sudanese battalion to-day attacked the military hospital there killing one British and two Sudanese doctors. British forces dealt with the outbreak and casualties occurred, the extent of which is as yet unknown in London. It is stated that the Sudanese battalion involved was the one responsible for the disturbances in last August. No confirmation of the outbreak has yet reached the official quarters in London. It is expected, however, that the Mutiny will prove to be local and that it is the outcome of an extensive propaganda which the Egyptian agitators have been conducting among the Sudanese Native troops.—B.O.W.

ONLY 200 SOLDIERS.

STUDENTS OPPOSE PRESENT GOVT.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Cairo.—It is understood that Egyptian troops at Khartoum are not giving trouble. The mutiny was confined to 200 men of the eleventh Sudanese regiment. The remainder of the battalion is helping to overpower the mutineers.

The First Dorsets will arrive here from Port Sudan, to-night. It is not known where the telegraph line to Cairo has been cut. The situation in Khartoum does not give cause for alarm.

The Students Committee in Cairo has issued a manifesto opposing the present Egyptian Government and urging a policy of non-co-operation.—Reuter.

DETAILS OF KHARTOUM "MUTINY."

LEAFIELD, Nov. 29.

Confirmation has now been received regarding the mutiny of the Eleventh Sudanese Battalion at Khartoum and additional details concerning the incident are available. The mutiny started on the evening of November 27th when a part of the battalion became insubordinate and began to march on to Gordon College. The mutineers consisted of two platoons with Vickers guns. They were met in Khedival Avenue near the Egyptian Army Hospital by two platoons of the British Regiment which faced them at a distance of 150 yards. The officer commanding the British platoons advanced and tried without success to persuade the mutineers to obey his orders. His attempt was negatived by a black officer, who acted as spokesman for the mutineers. The argument continued for some time. The Acting Sirdar himself arrived on the scene a little later when it was almost dark. He went forward and addressed the mutineers personally. A voice replied in Arabic to the effect that the mutineers refused to recognise the Sirdar who repeated his name and asked whether the mutineers would take his orders. Again they declined to recognise his authority. Orders were then given to round up the mutineers. It is not clear at what period in the ensuing confused fighting casualties mentioned in the press took place. So far as the authorities on the spot were able to judge yesterday the situation was well in hand. The outbreak was confined to two platoons of the Eleventh Sudanese battalion and the behaviour of the rest of the Sudanese troops has remained normal.—(B.O.W.)

REFUSAL TO RECOGNISE AG. SIRDAR.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

London.—According to official details received in London, the mutiny in the Sudan started on the evening of November 27th. Two platoons of the Sudanese with two Vickers guns were encountered in the Khedival Avenue, near the Egyptian Army Hospital, by two British platoons, both forces facing each other at a distance of 150 yards. A British officer unsuccessfully tried to persuade the mutineers to obey orders. A black officer acted as spokesman of the mutineers. Towards dusk the Acting Sirdar arrived and addressed the mutineers. Someone in the darkness shouted in Arabic that the mutineers refused to recognise the Acting Sirdar. The latter again asked if the mutineers would take his orders. The answer was returned in the negative. Orders were then given to round up the mutineers.

When addressing the mutineers who were *en route* to the Gordon College at the time the British officer and Colonel Hudleston, the Acting Sirdar, advanced alone in front of the British contingent, Col. Huddleston all the time emphasising his identity.

The behaviour of the rest of the Sudanese troops has hitherto been excellent and remains normal.

Diplomatic circles in London describe the situation as serious, but not critical.—Reuter.

HOSPITAL BUILDING BOMBARDED.

SURVIVING MUTINEERS SURRENDER.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

It appears from a Cairo message that the platoon which encountered the mutineers on the evening of November 27th consisted of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. The mutineers were given every opportunity to surrender. They replied to the British fire with rifles and machine-guns, and then withdraw under cover of darkness. Their main body was located in a building in the hospital compound and on the morning of November 28th they fired on the approaching troops Hence it was necessary to demolish the building by gun-fire. One officer and fourteen men who were in the building are reported to have been killed. The survivors surrendered. The British Army Medical Officer killed in the hospital was Major Carlyle.—Reuter.

SITUATION AT KHARTOUM IN HAND.

MUTINEERS' SURRENDER.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Cairo.—An official announcement states that the situation in Khartoum is well in hand. The mutiny was confined to two platoons of the 11th Sudanese, survivors of whom surrendered after the bombardment of the compound of the Egyptian Army Hospital. Two British officers were killed and eight men wounded.—Reuter.

GOVT'S HOSTILE ACTS.

STUDENTS TO CONTINUE THE STRIKE

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Cairo.—Students of the Al Azhar University in a manifesto in favour of con-

(Continued on next page).

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

ZINOVIEFF LETTER

RUSSIAN REJOINDER

INSISTENCE ON ARBITRATION OFFER.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The Russian reply to the British Note dealing with the Zinovieff letter expresses extreme surprise that after declining the offer of the investigation of the documents by an impartial court the British Government makes "vague statements unsupported by any evidence that the document is genuine", and refuses to accept such "Unproven allegations". It accuses the British Government of endeavouring to evade the arbitration offer by allegations regarding the relationship of the Communist International and the Soviet Government in which respect it reiterates "complete political and administrative independence from the International". The reply insists on the offer of arbitration as the only means of an unbiassed settlement. The reply which is signed by M. Rakovsky says that it is understood that the British Trade Union delegation which is at present in Moscow has unanimously come to the conclusion that the document is a forgery. —Reuter.

ITALY'S NATIONAL MILITIA.

NEW COMMANDANT APPOINTED.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Rome.—General Gandolfo, Governor of Cagliari, has been appointed to command National Militia in succession to General Balbo. General Gandolfo had a distinguished career of Brigandier-General during the War. General Balbo had no military career.—Reuter.

SUSPENSION OF N. C. O.

POSITION OF NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

MAHATMA'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 30

Addressing the students of the Gujerat National College, Mr. Gandhi said that the proposed suspension of Non-Co-operation by the Congress did not mean the closing down of national education institutions or their affiliation with Government Universities. The existence of these institutions was an accomplished fact and it was up to the Provincial Congress Committees to keep them intact. The speaker said he would not only suggest a resolution being passed by the Congress that such institutions should be kept up but would suggest that wherever they were desired by the people even new ones should be established. If there were students who did not believe in Non-Co-operation as a national necessity but had given up Government educational institutions merely out of loyalty to the Congress resolution they were free without any stigma attaching to them to re-join Government Colleges. The proposed suspension of Non-Co-operation would enable the country to know the strength of confirmed Non-Co-operators. Non-Co-operation as a national programme might be suspended but that did not mean suspension by individuals or even by the provinces if the provinces would retain it without causing bad blood or internal dissentions. The movement like every other human activity might have its period of ebb and flow but it had come to stay and would continue in some shape or form among men or women or groups so long as the existing system of government lasted.

NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND POLITICS.

Replying to questions Mr. Gandhi said that national schools and colleges identified themselves with national politics in so far as they had to be a living advertisement of what Hindu-Muslim Unity should be or what the correct relation between the so-called Untouchables and the caste-Hindus was to be and what the spinning-wheel meant. The future historian would measure the progress of Non-Co-operating educational institutions by the progress in them of these three items. These three items were common cause between the Swarajists and the No-Changers. The difference was a difference in emphasis. They should not believe that the Swarajists had accepted the Khaddar programme without any belief in it. It would be unjust to believe unless there was profit to the contrary that any party said what it did not mean. There was no question whatever of giving the go by to Khaddar. The speaker had no hesitation in saying that those students who did not believe in Khaddar programme were wasting their time in remaining in national schools and colleges.

Mr. Gandhi is going to the Punjab to preside over the Punjab Provincial Conference on behalf of Pundit Motilal Nehru as the latter is unable to preside owing to illness in his family. Mr. Gandhi will afterwards proceed to Rawalpindi.

KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

MAHATMAJI TO PRESIDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JAMNAGAR, Nov. 29.

The General Secretary Kathiawar Political Conference wires under date 29th:—

Mahatma Gandhi has accepted the Presidentship of the Kathiawar Political Conference to be held at Songadh on the 8th and 9th January.

BENGAL ORDINANCE

PT. MOTILAL'S BILL DISALLOWED?

A "TRIBUNE" REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 29.

The "Tribune" understands that Government has disallowed Pandit Motilal's Bill to supersede and repeal the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance of 1924.

"ERADICATING THE WEEDS"

LORD LYTTON SERVES HIS "LAND OF BIRTH"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

In his speech replying to the toast at St. Andrew's dinner to-night, Lord Lytton made further references to the Bengal political situation and replied to Mr. C. R. Das's recent statements. The Governor said when he spoke at that dinner last year he said that there was only one small cloud upon the political horizon, and that has spread until it has now darkened the whole political heaven. Yet he could say with some confidence that the situation was less anxious than it was a year ago. The menace which was then apparent only to the Government, was now clearly seen by everyone in Bengal, and whereas a year ago they were powerless to prevent its growth, they were now effectively armed against it, though they would like to have struck earlier. It was just as well that their weapons were not used till the need for them became generally recognised.

A PARABLE FROM THE BIBLE.

Lord Lytton said:

You remember the parable in the Bible, of a husbandman among whose good crops the enemy sowed tares during the night. So it is with the fair garden of Bengal, where among the healthy growing plants of constitutional progress the enemies have sown under the cover of darkness the rankest and the most poisonous and most choking weed which is to be found in the political garden, namely, the weed of intimidation. Mr. C. R Das has recently told us that he has noticed these weeds. In fact, he says, that he has seen more of them than we have, and his remedy is that we should give them more sun and water, and he assures us that they will then turn into healthy and harmless plants. That advice perhaps seemed to him in keeping with the instructions of the Husbandman in the parable. But as in the affairs of the state we cannot wait for the day of judgment to solve our difficulties, we have preferred to eradicate the weeds before they grew too rampant, and to restrain those who have planted them. Whereupon, Mr. Das cries, out, 'You have accepted my diagnosis, but refused my remedy, and instead of destroying the weeds you are plucking up my Swarajya shoots, which are the healthiest plants in the garden.' The reason why I do not accept Mr. Das's remedy is, because he is not my gardener and has no responsibility for the consequences of his advice. If he had become my minister when I gave him the opportunity, and if in that capacity he were now to say, "I will be responsible for the lives of our police officers without the use of these powers", then I should be prepared to listen to him. As he refused to take the responsibility, he cannot now make it a grievance, that his advice is not accepted.

NOT AGAINST DAS'S PARTY.

It may suit Mr. Das's purpose to say that our action is directed against his party, but the compaint is deprived of all reality when he tells us in the same breath, that instead of doing it any harm we have in fact given it a magnificent advertisement. If our object had been what he asserts, we should have arrested not three Swarajist Members of the Council but 40, and effectively removed the obstruction which he thinks is so embarrassing to us. Our policy is not directed against Mr. Das's party, nor against any other political party working within the constitution for the establishment of a national system of Government in India, but against a terrorist organisation which aims at the overthrow of the present Government by force, or its coercion by murder and intimidation. The members of that organisation will not be other political label, or obtain immunity allowed to screen themselves behind any by claiming the membership of the party which progress to repudiate their methods.

LEADERS' LACK OF COURAGE.

The leaders of all political parties in India have a very grave responsibility for the present situation. If they had had courage to remain true to their publicly avowed principles of non-violence; if they had said without any qualification, we have no place for bomb and the revolver. In the nationalist movement, we will not accept the help of those who use them, whatever the ideals may be of those who use these weapons, they are so damaging to the credit of our cause, that we will support any Government however constituted in suppressing them; if they had had the courage to say that, when this menace first made its appearance, there would have been no need now for the special powers we have been forced to use. But instead of doing that they have either condoned the means for the sake of the end, or they have allowed themselves to be blackmailed into betraying their principles.

Mr. Das has claimed that freedom is his birthright. Certainly, but it is mine too. It is Mr. Tegart's. And the first birthright of any man is the right to live. Our determination to supress intimidation is as much in the interest of Mr. Das himself as of another political leader. A day may come, when he himself may be in a responsible position and opposed by an irreconcilable minority. What would become of his birthright, if those who could not accept his policy, were to be free to terminate his existence, and where could he turn for protection, if Government were not strong enough to afford it? The man who yields to intimidation surrenders something more precious than his life.

SERVING HIS 'LAND OF BIRTH.'

I came to India in the hope that I might render some small service to the land of my birth. I did not know when I came, that it would be my lot to give it the most precious gift which any country can possess, namely, freedom for its citizens living within law, to speak and act in conformity with their conscience. I did not know that during my term of office, Bengal would be deprived of this freedom, and that it would be my privilege to restore it. But such has been the task which has come to me unsought. I do not shrink from it, and if I accomplish nothing, I shall be satisfied if I have been able to guarantee to every Government servant and to every law-abiding citizen of Bengal, safety in the discharge of his duty, and freedom from the fear of violence, in pursuit of his lawful business.

AFTER DESTROYING DYARCHY.

PROGRAMME OF VILLAGE RECONSTRUCTION.

NEED OF NATIONAL FUNDS.

MR. DAS' MOVING APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

Mr. C. R. Das has displayed his great constructive genius in his village organisation scheme to which Bengal has wonderfully responded. The places left vacant by the arrested leaders have been readily filled in by new workers. It is significant that men of the type of Principal Giris Bose and millionaires like Messrs S. N. Bando, A. N. Mullick and B. N. Burman should rally to the cause of the constructive work which Mr. Das is now launching. Twenty-eight ward committees have been formed in the city to collect subscriptions which will be controlled by an All-Party Committee commanding influence and respect.

The Swaraj Week which Mr. Das celebrates from to-morrow will herald in a new era of national activities. Series of public meetings were addressed by Mr. C. R. Das on the eve of the Swaraj Week. Huge mass demonstrations were held at Kidderpore, Tarish Park, Coomertully Park, Cornwallis Square and College Square. Addressing each of them at different times in the course of the same day, Mr. Das elucidated his programme of village reconstruction and made passing reference to the Governer's Speech at St. Andrew's dinner.

MR. DAS' SPEECH.

Sjt. C. R. Das said that the present system of Government designed to carry on the policy of exploitation and the "steel-frame" which was to be strengthened by a further expenditure of two crores of Indian money was there to sustain that structure. It had been said that the Swarajya Party was so obtuse and ill-disposed that they knew nothing but destruction. That was a policy which was shaped in the country of their present rulers. It had also been said that during the War, measures similar to the Ordinance were taken in England also. But it was again conveniently forgotten that it was done not by a stroke of the pen of one man and behind the back of the Legislature but with the sanction and support of Parliament There was nothing strange in the promulgation of the ordinance by the bureaucracy because a bureaucracy in its very nature could not enforce its will and policy by any other method and with the consent of their representatives of the people. The people of this country, however, were not irrational brutes, but were human beings who understood and yearned for Freedom. It was for that reason that the whole country in one voice had condemned those unrighteous measures. If their rulers chose to lull themselves into the belief that the country was with them, because their views had been reflected by a few of their favourites as the views of the people, they were welcome to do so. But they also realised the real feeling in the country and if they did not realise it now, they would not be late in doing so.

SACRIFICIAL GOATS.

Government wanted co-operation with their work. In, a previous St. Andrew's dinner day, Lord Ronaldshay said some kind words about him and invited his co-operation. He however, failed to respond and within a few days found himself in jail. He was reminded of a poem of Dr. Rabindranath where the sacrificial goats were described as co-operating in the sacrifice by laying down their lives. That to his mind, would be the kind of co-operation which the Government desired with their policy of exploitation. Lord Lytton had said last night that the speaker had not accepted His Excellency's invitation to share the responsibility of Government. He had not yet read the speech carefully and would not, therefore, deal with it then. But he could say that he had not accepted the invitation to join the Ministry because by one unwritten law the Governor's Cabinet was formed with four members of the Executive Council with only two or three Ministers and by another unwritten law the Ministers were precluded from voting against the decision of the majority of that Cabinet

DESTRUCTION AND CONSTRUCTION.

The Swarajya Party had carried their work of destruction in the fold of Dyarchy which had been condemned by the ex-Ministers of the various provinces. But destruction alone was not their work. Destruction and construction must proceed hand in hand; with the destruction of the present system of government they must add the simultaneous work of village re-construction. The construction of the life of the people, economic, educational and spiritual. That was the work to which they must now apply themselves and the Swaraj Week would be an effort to secure the means for that great work. He told the audience that he did not come to beg for money as a previous speaker had said. He had come to demand their support, to demand the national rent. The volunteers who worked and suffered for the sake of the country, must not be left to starve by their ungrateful countrymen At a meeting at Harish Park one speaker, Mr. Harijiban Ray declared that a generous hearted gentleman was ready to make a gift of a property worth one crore of rupees to carry out Mr. Das's scheme of constructive work as set forth in his "Desher Dak" (call of the country).

IMPENDING DISSOLUTION OF COUNCIL.

Foreshadowing an impending dissolution of the Bengal Council and demanding a national rent from every man of Bengal, Mr. Das made an impassioned speech. His eloquence rose to a climax when he said, now we are all apprehending an early dissolution of the Council and we may have to set on foot a fresh electioneering campaign. Everybody knows that most of the Swarajists are poor and during the last election I had personally to borrow thirty thousand rupees on a promissory note and help them in the campaign. You know, I have given up my practice as a lawyer. Had I money or were I yet in profession, I would not have asked this small sum of my countrymen. Should I only time and again run into debt? If not, how then am I to run the national organization if you do not stand by me. I may find fault with the Britisher for a thousand and odd things, but I must do justice to him and admire one at least one virtue in him. He is patriotic. He knows his nation to be above every other thing. You may not all know how much they inconvenience themselves, how much they spend for self-preservation, what a large fund is raised by the European Association for carrying on propaganda in this country and also in England.

A CAMPAIGN OF LIES.

You do not know how the Anglo-Indian papers have combined to spread all sorts of malicious falsehoods against me. The "Daily Telegraph" wrote the other day that Swaraj Party was a party of violence and Mahatma Gandhi too had taken to violence like the Kaiser. Sometimes I feel crying out in this campaign of lies I readily acknowledge my defeat. This dishonest campaign, I am afraid may be taken up not only by England but by other Western countries as well. But I cannot yet lose faith in the human nature. We have with us I know the sympathy of the good men of all countries, China, Japan, America etc. They have warm feeling for us. Sometimes they write me friendly letters. Only this morning, I met three American gentlemen and from what they told me, I could gather how recklessly the forces of vile untruth are let loose among wondering American people. But what can one man do if you do not share this sacred burden. I might have myself supplied the necessary funds, had I not given up my practice. My friends, I do not come to your door with the beggar's bowl. I demand of you the national rent to Mother India. I hope you will respond to my call in your tens of thousands. How can I in the face of such adverse circumstances accomplish this difficult almost impossible task. I have run mad as I have thought all this. Not only passing resolutions in the Council is all that we need have to do. Much has yet been left undone. The day will come when the Government will break up the Congress. It will have to fill up again by Swarajist members. Repression will set in a severer form. Even Martial Law will be declared.

DO NOT SHIRK RESPONSIBILITY.

The Council work is nothing if the country and people behind it are not prepared and all the forces at our command not manfully and intelligently marshalled. The bureaucracy has to be given a battle from every front. The Overseas' propaganda has to be carried on; if you are ready, come forward. Don't shrink or shirk the responsibility or tell me plainly and I leave the field and engage myself in some peaceful say literary occupation. The funds that will be raised will be placed in the hands of a Committee consisting of members be-

(Continued on page 8.)

READY TO RESIGN.

NATIONALIST MUNICIPAL PARTY.

SOLID SUPPORT TO MR. PATEL

A meeting of the Nationalist Municipal Party was held on Saturday evening at Arya Bhuvan, when the question of the Presidents attitude, with regard to the Viceroy's visit, was discussed.

The feeling among the members ran very high and many of them volunteered to resign, if the President was forced to resign. The members who offered to resign stated in clear terms that in seeking re-election, they would make this subject their chief plank, as they felt sure that their constituencies were with them on the subject. It is also possible that the whole party may resign—and thus make it possible for the city to express its views. Owing to a suggestion that the opposition would still see their way to drop this matter even at the last moment the consideration of tendering resignation was with great difficulty postponed. But the party, unanimously and emphatically resolved that they should support the President's action.

BOYCOTT OF VICEROY'S VISIT.

NATIONALIST PARTY SUPPORTS MR. PATEL.

At the meeting of the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party held under the Presidentship of Mr. K. F. Nariman, the leader of the Party the following resolution was passed:—

That this meeting of the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party approves of the action and attitude taken by the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on the occasion of the forthcoming Viceregal visit."

AFTER DESTROYING DYARCHY.

(Continued from page 7.)

longing to all parties and communities. The items of expenditure are to be ascertained by this Committee and everything will confrom to their directions. The personnel of the Committee will be published in the next issue of the "Forward." My earnest appeal to you is, listen to me, keep my humble request and in six months or one year time, I want to bring it home to the bureaucracy that all their ordinances are futile and levelled to the dust.

"DYARCHY, I HAVE RESTROYED."

Detailing his programme in another place Mr. Das emphasised there are 150 lacs of villages in Bengal. Is it not possible to get a single man from every village? Are there not men for this struggle? (Cries of Yes! Yes! There are.) Then give your franchise,—your rent, your duty. If you fail in the discharge of your duty, if you fail to respond to the call of the country drop your head, retire to some unknown destination; and let there be no existence of yours on the face of this Earth. I do not ask a large sum but a very petty sum. No need of abusing Lord Lytton, no good of blaming Mr. Tegart and there is no use of complaining the Ordinance. Dyarchy I have destroyed. And to-day it is mereged in the dust I can do away with this kind of ordinance. I hold that strength. I feel so. But throw out your chest and help me and see what awaits this Ordinance. Have strength in your heart and feel for those who are imprisoned without trial. They are separated from their liberty, the most beloved thing of humanity. Are you not hankering after liberty? (Cries of "we want Liberty.)" For that liberty's sake I want only what you waste.

PROGRAMME OF WORK.

After this, Deshbandhu gave a programme of the work he would begin shortly and said:—"I shall organise our villages so that our poor brethren may eat a morsel of rice peacefully. I wish to establish industrial banks in every district. There is also scope for education and the sanitation of our villages. Deshbandhu said that he waited for time and time has now come for the carrying out of this programme and it was a very opportune one.

Mr. C. R. Das has made a forceful appeal in the columns of the most influential Bengali paper the "Basumati" (Motherland) where he details his scheme of village organisation. He says, in the whole of Bengal there are more than one lash and fifty thousand villages. It is impossible to commence work in all the villages at the same time but in every district at least in hundred villages work must be commenced. Every four or five villages must form a working unit. For carrying out work in every district twenty workers at least are necessary and every worker shall receive Rs. twenty or so. Thus we must have six hundred workers in whole of Bengal. To provide them every month, twelve thousand rupees shall be needed. We require for our initial expenditure to begin with the work of village organisation, rupees fifty thousand. When this money is collected the rest will spontaneously come from the centres so constituted. It will be all the better, if I can get one and a half lakhs of rupees even now. There are varied fields of work and it is impossible to give a full estimate at present of expenditure that is to be incurred. If you require to save this decadent nation, you will require at a time no less than three lakhs of rupees. The scheme has in its view the maintenance of poor and starving families of those arrested under the Ordinance and other political prisoners. We shall have to put up a vigorous fight for capturing every municipal and district board seat and for this money and men are needed. Female education shall be extended and Ashramas for the helpless and the fallen women established. My mission is to fulfil all these works. I have, therefore, styled the first week of December, as the Swaraj Week when our campaign of village organization will begin.

MORE ARRESTS IN EGYPT.

(Continued from previous page.)

ruing on the strike protest against the "Government's hostile acts". The Minister of Education has exhorted teachers to endeavour to persuade the students to resume, as he does not want to employ force.—Reuter.

TROOPS DIVERTED TO EGYPT.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Malta.—The First Gordon Highlanders who were due to proceed to India, have been diverted to Egypt, whither they will depart on Tuesday by the aircraft carrier "Eagle."—Reuter.

CAIRO PARADED AGAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

British cavalry and infantry paraded Cairo this morning.

AIR RECONNAISSANCES.

Air reconnaissances have been carried out in all principal towns. All is quiet.

The big meeting of the students of the Alazhar University passed off without incident.—Reuter.

EGYPT'S PROTEST TO FRANCE.

SHELVED BY CHAMBER.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Paris.—The Egyptian protest to foreign Parliaments came up before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber to which it was automatically referred. The protest was read and then ordered to be placed in the archives. There was no discussion and the document was therefore shelved.—Reuter.

EGYPT AND PERSIA.

FACTS ABOUT LEAGUE REFERENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Geneva.—The report from Cairo that Persia is ready to submit the Anglo-Egyptian dispute to the League of Nations is probably due to certain overtures made by Egyptian Nationalists in Geneva to the first Persian delegate attending the Opium Conference, Prince Arfa-ed-Dowleh. The latter interviewed by Reuter said that Egyptians suggested his placing the matter before his Government, but the Prince declined stating that it was a matter to be dealt with between the Egyptian and Persian Governments.

The Prince has neither asked for, nor received, any instructions from his Government in the matter.

Persia is the only Mussalman State belonging to the League of Nations, hence the desire on the part of the Egyptians that she should take up the Egyptian case, though it seems most unlikely that she would do so.—Reuter.

EGYPT'S "SAVIOUR."

MR. AMERY ON BRITISH RIGHTS.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 29.

Mr. L. S. Amery in a speech at his Birmingham constituency last night made a reference to the situation in Egypt in the past forty years. He said that British finance rescued that country from bankruptcy. British administrators gave it justice and freedom instead of oppression and corruption. The people of slaves had become the people of free men. Again when in the past the Egyptian misrule and incompetence provoked a terrible rebellion in the Sudan it was British arms that attempted to recover the Sudan and at any rate succeeded in saving Egypt and Britain contributed brains, organising-power and sympathy which had made the country in serious revolt against the civilization of the peaceful and progressive region in the world. These things showed clearly that by history, by past achievements as well as by past necessities, owing to its geographical situation Britain held a position in Egypt and the Sudan which she could not abandon and which no one else was entitled to dispute and, last of all, the Egyptians themselves. On the other hand, Britain had never wished to interfere with the national desire on the part of the Egyptians or of any people capable of self-Government and of administering their own affairs. Nearly three years ago she gave to Egypt full independence subject only to certain limitations essential to the preservation of Britain's position in the Suez Canal and in the Sudan. A little band of Egyptian agitators accepted the gift, but refused absolutely to recognise any conditions which accompanied it. By agitation, by intimidation, by riot and by assassination they had tried to force acquiescence in their demands and abandonment of British rights. They had endeavoured to undermine the position by making things impossible for every British official who had been working to maintain good Government, and efficient Government in Egypt. They used officers and officials of Egyptian race to endeavour to stir up mutiny and sedition in the Sudan. Mr. Amery proceeded to say: "For three years we have shown amazing patience and forbearance, but that state of things had to stop and it would have had to be dealt with by firm handling soon whatever Government had been in power in this country. The murder of that devoted soldier Sir Lee Stack only hastened the assertion of our rights and of our responsibilities which was long overdue. More than those rights and those responsibilities we do not claim. But we do claim them and we mean to assert them."—(B.O.W.)

BRITISH REPUTATION DAMAGED.

MR. MACDONALD'S OUTSPOKENNES

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Mr. MacDonald in a speech at Port Talbot condemned the assassination of Sirdar Sir Lee Stack who was one of the most sincere and faithful public servants we ever had. He feared that the Egyptian affair had not yet been settled, and expressed the opinion that the manner in which it had been handled had done Britain great damage in the eyes of the world. He wished that the horrible murder instead of resulting in the ultimatum had been made an occasion for the adoption of measures which would have convinced the Egyptian Government that their policy was wrong. Labour mind was conscious of Britain's dignity and was determined to protect her officials, but they would have handled the situation so that an agreement instead of an ultimatum would have issued.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Mr. Macdonald said he hoped that Britain would report the whole circumstances with regard to Egypt to the League of Nations and request its mandate, for only thus could Great Britain justify her position.—Reuter.

ANGLO-GERMAN COMMERCIAL TREATY.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 29.

The text of the Anglo-German Commercial Treaty which has been the subject of negotiations for some time past has now been agreed upon. Apart from the provision for the most-favoured-nation-treatment, the Treaty, according to the "Manchester Guardian," will follow normal lines of such agreements. The subject of twenty-six per cent duty on German exports to Britain does not form an integral part of the Treaty, but the questions regarding method of its collection have been the subject of negotiations. The Germans submitted proposals for a varying machinery which in their view hampered trade and these proposals have been carefully considered. In reply the British experts have not advanced proposals and these are under consideration at Berlin. The German experts are awaiting a reply from their Government in regard to the matter.—(B.O.W.).

FAMOUS ITALIAN COMPOSER DEAD

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Brussels.—The death has occurred of Puccini, the well-known composer.—Reuter.

[Giacomo Puccini was born at Lucca, of a family already distinguished in music. His production "La Boheme" in Turin in 1893 made him famous and this opera had a great success everywhere. "Tosca" followed in 1900 and in 1904 "Madame Butterfly" confirmed the highest opinions of his talent. His recent works include "La Fanciulla del West (The Girl of the Golden West, 1910" "Le Rondine" (1916), "Il Tabarro", "Suor Angelica" and "Gianni Schicchi" (1918.)]

EX-EMPEROR OF CHINA.

TAKES REFUGE IN JAPANESE LEGATION.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Peking.—Hsuan-Tung, ex-Emperor, having received his freedom, motored round Peking on November 28 and took refuge next day in the Japanese Legation where he is now staying. There does not seem to have been any cause for him to fear immediate danger, but his action may be due to the recent persistent rumours that Feng-yu-Hsiang is threatening Changtsolin and Tuanchiju.—Reuter.

DEPUTATION TO AMIR.

SIR M. IQBAL TO JOIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 29.

It is understood that the Anjuman Himayat Islam of Lahore will shortly send a deputation to Afghanistan to wait on His Majesty the Amir with a request that he may be pleased to restore the annual grant to the Anjuman sanctioned by his late father. Sir Mahomed Iqbal, the poet, will, it is expected be a leading member of the deputation.

MONASTERIES TURNED INTO ASHES.

GREAT FIRE IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 29.

A disastrous fire broke out early this morning in the Bahan quarter in the northwest part of Rangoon involving, it is estimated, a loss of Rs. 124,000. The fire engines on arrival found a monastery on fire with the flames spreading in a very serious manner helped by a fairly strong breeze. Water being at long distance off the brigade had some strenuous work in laying the hose through twisting pathways alleys and steep steps in pitch darkness. The fire was one of the hardest that the brigade had to deal with for some time. In spite of prompt action, the fire got hold of wooden building with dhani construction (palmyra leaves) and resulted in the complete destruction of fourteen double storied kyaungs (monasteries) and two zayats (rest houses) containing three free libraries with a large number of books on Bhuddist religious literature.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO BOMBAY.

MUSLIMS' AND NON-BRAHMINS' DEPUTATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Nov. 29.

During His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Bombay two important deputations one comprising of Mohamedans and the other of non-Brahmin communities are to wait upon Lord Reading on 3rd December.

The Muslim Deputation will consist of members of the Council of State, Legislative Assembly and twenty members of the local Legislative Council together with many members of Anjuman Society.

HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM.

(Continued from page 6.)

of conflicting ceremonials has to be actively discouraged and all such ideas based on false notions of religion as increase hatred, estrange one community from another, and create barriers between different communities and thus make communal consciousness more acute and bitter, have to be gradually eliminated. Unfortunately for us even religious reform movements in India have in some cases taken a wrong turn. They have brought into prominence the observance of very many rites and ceremonies which do not form an integral part of the religions concerned and have nothing to do with "Dharma". Communal consciousness, again, has come to be synanymous with the observance of such petty ceremonials as perpetuate differences and form a solid wall separating one community from another. The Arya Samaj, the Mahomedan reform movement and the Sikh reform movement all illustrate this tendency and it cannot be denied that Mahatma Gandhi himself and the Khilafat movement of which he was the strongest pillar, have also accentuated this feeling.

An Unfortunate Tendency.

Mahatma Gandhi's personality is, to a certain extent, a puzzle. In practice he is a liberal of liberals and a broad-minded humanitarian. He declares untouchability to be inhuman and is pledged to root it out, in spite of the fact that tens of millions of Hindus regard it as an essential part of their religion. In theory, on the other hand, he sometimes seems to be supporting narrow-mindedness, even superstitious sectarianism in some of its aspects. This has brought about a reaction and has given a new life to those Pandits and Maulvis who, before his advent, were fast losing influence among their respective communities. The result is that within the last three or four years, Hindu sectarians have become more bigotted than they were ever before, and Mahomedan and Sikh sectarians still more so. The reactionaries amongst the followers of these religions have again come into power and are exercising a baneful influence in keeping the communities apart from each other, and in bringing into prominence very many petty observances and practised in the name of religion and calculated to divide instead of uniting the several communities. I have no intention of offending any body's susceptibilities, but if the existing conditions are properly analyzed it will be seen that sectarianism and narrow-minded bigotry have been very much strengthened within the last three years. The Khilafat movement has particularly strengthened it among the Mahomedans, and it has not been without its influence and reaction on the Hindus and Sikhs. We do not ignore the important part which communal representation under the Reforms scheme has played in bringing into existence strong communal consciousness, thus making the relations between the two principal communities more acute and bitter than ever before, but our present concern is with this particular aspect of the matter. If we really and honestly want a united India, we, i.e. the different religious communities in this country shall have to make a clear distinction between essentials and non-essentials in religion. Full religious freedom does not mean or imply full and unfettered liberty in the matter of observances and practices which affect the just rights of other communities or otherwise injure their feelings. The assertion of such a right, either individual or communal, and the belief that the British Government will enforce the practice of such a right, has done a great deal of mischief in India. Take, for example, the case of the North-West Frontier Province. In a village where the population is 99 per cent. Mahomedan and only 1 per cent. Hindu, the assertion by a Hindu of his right to carry his idol in procession along the streets of the village where many mosques are situated, would be an extremely foolish act. The assertion of the right of sacrificing cow by a Muslim in a place like Ajudhia, Mathura, Brindaban or Hardwar would be of the same nature. Unhappily the British rule has encouraged both Hindus and Mahomedans to assert such rights and to fight if they are denied. The philosophy of individualism and the idea of absolute religious freedom, both of which, as I have already pointed out, in an earlier article, are wholly wrong and which in India are at the present time directly traceable to British rule, have taken such a firm root in the minds of Indians that it is playing a havoc in all phases of our national life, and consequently the first step towards the creation of a real national life would be a widespread propaganda carried on to educate public opinion in matters of this kind on right lines. To me it is an unpleasant paradox in this connection and a puzzling commentary on the present situation that men and women who break every day of their lives almost every canon of Hinduism or Islam by acts of omission or commission, should not only pose as leaders of their respective communities but should actually be accepted as such.

Mischievous Doctrine.

The sum total of my reasoning is this, that one of the causes of the present tension between Hindus and Mahomedans has been the unfortunate revival of the idea of *absolute* freedom in the matter of religious observances. As I have already said, no one can interfere with or question the belief of another. Such belief is entirely the concern of the individual so long as it does not enforce itself in action. But when we come to observances we have to consider the environment in which we live and in the interest of peace and neighbourly good will, to avoid social collison, have to sacrifice a certain amount of our freedom.

In a country like India, to inculcate the idea that every religious practice so far observed or presumed to be sanctioned or enjoined by one's faith, is holy and sacred and unchangeable, is, in my humble judgment, mischievous, and requires to be counter-acted. At the present stage of its development India requires more of rationalism and toleration than orthodoxy and bigotry. Unhappily during the last decade we have created an atmosphere which smells more of orthodoxy and bigotry than of rationalism and toleration. The non-cooperation movement itself has materially contributed to the creation of this atmosphere. It was unfortunate that the Khilafat movement in India should have taken its stand on a religious rather than political basis. There were enough political grounds to support it. It was still more unfortunate that Mahatma Gandhi and the leaders of the Khilafat movement should have brought religion into such prominence in connection with a movement which was really and fundamentally more political than religious. The desire to seek religious sanction for the various items of the non-co-operation programme was another great blunder. It led directly to the revival of a sectarian zeal and to the re-inthroning of influences and forces which were antagonistic to the idea of a united India. Non-co-operation which was based on the idea of Hindu-Muslim unity, thus became one of the forces favouring disunity. Never before did I see educated Hindus, Mussalmans and Sikhs attaching so great an importance to insignificant and petty things in the name of religion as they do now. Shastras and Shariats have been studied and requisitioned only to create an atmosphere of narrowness and bigotry. I have seen young Muslim gentlemen being vigorously attacked by Maulvis for daring to shave their beards, and all India saw the spectacle of a Muslim President attempting to stop the playing of instrumental music at an annual meeting of the National Congress. We have heard of many more amusing claims being put forward in the name of religion, which could never have been imagined before. The last four years, by the way, have brought into existence a legion of Maulanas, Pandits and Gyanis whom no one had ever credited with any religious sanctity or spiritual prestige. I mean no offence to any one, but I am stating these facts to illustrate my point. Take, for instance, the playing of music before mosques. In my experience of the last forty years I had never felt that the question was of any importance at all and yet I had been a constant reader of newspapers, and a faithful observer of events. It is similarly a matter of pain to me to notice that some of the most broad-minded Hindus who have travelled all over the world should feel the necessity of observing any sort of untouchability towards Mahomedans. You cannot expect India to be ever politically united as a single nation, as long as there are Indians who believe that it is against their religion to drink water or eat food touched by a non-Hindu. I remember a great Arya Samaj leader once denouncing Congressmen for having sold their religion for the sake of unity and the selling consisted, in his opinion, in their freely eating and drinking with the Mahomedans. The fact is that a large number of Hindus and Muslims who profess a desire for Hindu-Muslim unity and who talk of a united India, do not realize that unity has a price which they will have to pay before it can be achieved. I do not maintain that either Hindus or Mahomedans should sacrifice the essentials of their religion for the sake of unity. For me, personally, the essentials of Dharma are very few, indeed, and they are such as make for unity not only in India but throughout the world. But I have no right to and do not expect that the large body of Hindus and Mahomedans will share my view on this point. I must, however, say frankly that unity is a dream never to be realised unless Hindus and Mahomedans, Sikhs and Christians, make up their minds to be more liberal and rational in their religious and social life than they at present are.

Religion and Politics.

The narrow religious atmosphere which at present dominates Hindu and Mahomedan and Sikh communal life is fatal to the idea of a united India, and the sooner the leaders of all these communities realize the truth the better for us all. I cannot subscribe to the proposition that either Hinduism or Islam is so narrow as to make it impossible for the followers of the two religions to become politically united. To be frank, we will have to follow Europe in this matter if we really desire political freedom. Religion must be divorced from politics. Social life must be broadened and political life based only on broad national policy. I do not mean to say that religion should be divorced from our lives or that our political structure be divorced of religious influences in the higher sense of the term. Healthy religious influences are undoubtedly necessary for the development of character, personal as well as national. I say nothing against religion or Dharma in this sense, but I do mean that ceremonial aspect of religion should only be the concern of individuals or of communities and should not be permitted to create barriers or plitical distinctions between the followers of different religions or between different religious communities as such.

Since writing the above, I have re-read Mahatma Gandhi's articles on Hinduism and Hindu-Muslim Unity. His views on Hinduism are fairly liberal, however much one may differ from his explanation of the caste system and from his interpretation of the worship of cow. In one of his articles he says "I hold that we may not dignify every trifle into a matter of deep religious importance"; and further "In all non-essential matters, a Hindu must yield for the asking". As an instance of non-essentials he remarks:—"One can easily appreciate the Mussalman sentiment of having solemn silence near a mosque the whole of 24 hours". In the whole of his writings I have failed to come across one sentence where he administers similar admonition to the Muslims. His pleadings for the protection of cow are couched in a different style. I have come across other observations, somewhere to the effect that he would not have either of the communities give away even a tittle of their religious faith for the sake of unity.

HOW TO BRING ABOUT UNION.

PT. MOTILAL INVITES SUGGESTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 29.

In pursuance of the resolution passed by the Committee appointed by the All Party Conference at Bombay on 22nd November 1924 Pandit Motilal Nehru invites the secretaries of all political parties and associations in the country to send suggestions of their organisations as to the basis on which in their opinion union of all parties is possible within the Congress. Suggestions should reach before 20th of December 1924.

WHOLLY MIS-CONCEIVED

PT. MOTILAL ON TAXATION ENQUIRY

SWARAJ PARTY NOT TO CO-OPERATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 29.

In the course of his letter to the Secretary of the Taxation Enquiry Committee in reply to an invitation to preliminary discussion of the questions referred to the Committee, Pandit Motilal Nehru says, "I have read your letter and the enclosure very carefully and am surprised that the request for assistance should be made above all persons to members of the Legislative Assembly, whose recommendations in regard to the nature and scope of enquiry has been completely ignored and the very Committee which they resolved to dissolve by a majority of 60 to 42 has been forced upon country. For the present, it is enough to refer you to the recent debate in the Assembly, and to say that the Swaraj Party is not prepared to recognize or afford any assistance to a Committee the appointment of which is an affront to the Legislature and harmful to the country. In the opinion of the Party, the enquiry is wholly misconceived and the personnel of the Committee entirely unsatisfactory. I regret, therefore, that I am unable to comply with your request."

VICEROY AND MUSLIMS.

AN UNAUTHORISED ADDRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You have done a good public service in drawing attention in your leaderette of yesterday, to the address that is to be presented to the Viceroy on behalf of the Mahomedan community of this Presidency. We now learn from Poona that a deputation of some Moslems organised by a certain individual will present the address to Lord Reading on the 3rd of the next month at Government House. I presume that the Viceroy has only consented to receive the address because it is on behalf of the Mahomedan community, sanctioned and approved by its leading men and recognised Associations. It would do H. E. more harm than good if the address were a private one or if it were conceived in the dark and kept secret from the Mahomedan public. Sir, I am a member of the Managing Committee of the Anjuman-e-Islam of Bombay. My Committee knows nothing about the address though it is the premier Moslem Association of this Presidency and though the address is to be presented in this very city. All leading Moslem politicians in Bombay seem to be quite in the dark about it. No one seems to know who conceived the idea, what meeting was held to approve of it, who were appointed to draft the address, and what are the names and qualifications of the members of the deputation. Surely, a very grave responsibility rests upon the shoulders of the persons who assured the Governor that a representative deputation in full confidence of the community desired to present an address to the Viceroy and who sent His Excellency a draft of the address assuring him again that the same was approved by the leaders of the Mahomedan community.

A telegram from Poona, published in the Sunday papers states that nearly twenty Moslem M.L.C.'s have consented to join the deputation. This is the usual dodge in connection with such deputations. The collective opinion of the members of the Council is not taken. Individually a member is informed that the Viceroy has consented to receive a Moslem deputation whether he would like to have the honour of being a member of the deputation. He accepts membership conditionally as he presumes that every constitutional step has been taken.

Sir, all of us may not be of the same opinion. There may be some who may be in favour of presenting an address to the Viceroy merely in his capacity as the representative of the King-Emperor. But then why such a secrecy? Surly, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has not given A a mandate to any single man to choose his deputation to take what men he liked and reject, whom he likes and write what he likes in the address. There seems to be a conspiracy not to divulge any news about the address until its presentation as an accomplished fact. If there are any members of the Council, who are taken unawares by this deputation, I hope they will refrain from joining until they are satisfied. They must remember that they have to face their constituencies again and it will be very hard with them if they being duped themselves induce other persons to be duped. Is there no Moslem M.L.C. who has the courage to take up this subject until the whole mystery is revealed?

I am Sir,

Yours etc.,

D. G. M. REFAIE.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

VICEROY'S ADDRESS REPUDIATED.

NO MUSLIM CREDENTIALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the Associated Press telegram from Poona, published in the papers to-day that a representative Moslem deputation of the Presidency would present an address to the Viceroy on the 3rd proximo, may I request you to announce that the Anjuman Zeya-ul-Islam of Bombay knows nothing and has not been communicated to about the address by the organisers and have protested against its unconstitutional nature, to the Governor.—Yours, etc.,

ABDIR RAOOF KHAN.

Hon. Sec. Anjuman Zeya-ul-Islam

Bombay, Nov. 30.

CO-OPERATION IN BOMBAY.

A YEAR'S REVIEW

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.

The thirteenth Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference was held on Saturday in Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall under the presidency of H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson. The hall was crowded with co-operators, their friends and sympathisers of the co-operative movement and among those present were also the following:—

Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, Hon. Mr. G. H. Hidayatullah, Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi, Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Sir Hormusji Cowasji Readenwalla, the Chief of Sangli, Raja Samshaising of Malegaon, Raja Pratapsinghji of Hyderabad, Mr. J. Addyman, Dr. Harold Mann, Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. A. Montgomerie, Mr. R. H. A. Delves, Mr. G. S. Madan, Mr. Talmaki, Mr. S. K. Bole, Mr. C. M. Gandhi and Rao Saheb Dadubhai D. Desai, etc.

Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Vice-President of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute, in requesting his Excellency the Governor to deliver his inaugural address, in the course of his speech he said:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen, you would like to know something about the progress of the work of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute from me as the steward of its best interests. I have no hesitation in saying that there has been a general and all-round advance in the work of the Institute in all its aspects and thus judging it from both the qualitative and quantitative points of view it may be described to be satisfactory, though there is no one in this assembly more conscious than myself of its shortcomings and need for further growth. As regards members, it has a society membership of over 2,900 in addition to individual memebrship of nearly 700. Thus the total membership to-day stands at nearly 3,600 as against 3,177 at the end of the last official year. The income of the Institute also shows a tendency to grow. Its divisional and district units of organization are on the increase and so are the conferences and the classes held to train up co-operators in various capacities. We have this year the good fortune of being represented at the Ghent International Co-operative Congress and Exhibition in the persons of Messrs. Otto Rothfeld and Hulv. Moreover, there is a distinct improvement in the status of the Institute and in the recognition of the services it is rendering to the cause of co-operation in general as is evident from the fact that the active help and advice of its officers are in constant demand from outside provinces such as Madras, Malabar, Cochin, Rajputana, C. P. and Berar. It would be interesting to note in addition that its model is being copied by co-operators in other provinces who have felt the need for distinct propagandist organization of a non-official character and where the movement so far was more or less guided and controlled by the officials of Government. Visitors to Bombay from outside interested in co-operative movement make it a point to pay us a visit to make themselves familiar with the details of its working so as to clearly find out the contribution of non-official workers to the general success and the growth of the movement. In this connection I may mention two names of His Highness Prince Bidya of Siam who has recently written to me a letter asking for a copy of our Co-operative Bill and the second that of Prof. Taylor of the Peking University of China who was deputed to study the co-operative movement in its relation to famine relief. So also the Registrars, Madras, Burma and Ajmer-Merwara paid us visits. And I am further glad to announce the increasing measure of recognition of our services by the Government of our Presidency.

Co-operative Societies Bill:—I would like to allude briefly in this rapid survey of our growth to a few outstanding problems that are engaging the mind of the Institute and that of the co-operators in our Presidency. The Co-operative Societies' Bill before the Legislatife Council has indeed created a good deal of stir in intelligent co-operative circles and provoked lively discussion on many an important point. The result which the Institute would welcome as the offshoot of this legislation would be the facilitation of the process of gradual de-officialisation of the movement which ought to be the aim to be set before them by the advocates oficial control.

Supervising Unions:—With a view to securing better supervision and guidance of the Primary Societies, a new measure in the future development of the movement is being provided by the formation of Supervising Unions which are a distinct characteristic of the co-operative movement in Madras. The object of these bodies is to supply the necessary help and guidance to the movement at the earliest stage of its career in supercession of the older unions called Guaranteeing Unions. The Institute has lent its support to this policy and is prepared to shoulder in a legitimate degree its responsibility provided, however, that Government are prepared to place at its disposal adequate funds for this purpose in the beginning and also allow the machinery of the Honorary Organisers together with the funds set aside for its working to be merged into the Institute which would then be in a much better position to take this additional responsibility and make a more serious effort to tackle the problem of supervision which, it must be admitted, should be more close and frequent at the same time sympathetic and helpful carefully avoiding duplication of the machinery for supervision and inspection.

Building for the Institute:—We are looking forward to the completion of the Institute building which has made good progress during the last six months and I invite most earnestly a visit to that spot by all the outside as well as local co-operators. With it is associated the name of one of the most prominent pioneer co-operators in our Presidency with a view to making this edifice a suitable mark of the regard in which the late Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey was held by his fellow-co-operators all over the Presidency for the great ability and sacrifice he brought to bear upon his enthusiastic efforts to promote the growth of the movement by helping to rear up the superstructure on sound financial foundations. In this respect the help from Government is encouraging enough. The building is estimated to cost about Rs. 3,50,000 and out of this amount we have been able to collect promises of a little over Rs. 56,000, and the Bank has agreed with the consent of the Registrar to grant a loan of Rs. 2,00,000 on this property of the Institute being mortgaged to it. Thus it is necessary for us to make a further effort to collect a lakh of rupees from those who are co-operators and friends and advocates of the co-operative movement. We look to Government for adequate help including some further concession of rent-free period not exceeding two years which may be required to make the building ready for occupation. Believing as I do that co-operative work is the best form of training in citizenship and the means of imparting practical education, I would not hesitate to ask Government for a building grant as similar grants are made to educational institutions or societies, libraries, museums, etc. The moral significance of this building in the history of the Institute is very great. It will now provide it with a habitation as it has already acquired a name—a dream to which I gave vent in the year 1921 at Poona in my speech at the Institute's first conference. It would develop into a centre of greater co-operative activity inasmuch as in it would come to be located all the principal co-operative factors operating in Bombay. From it will radiate co-operative inspiration and influences as instruction and propaganda have gone forth. It wil come to be looked upon as the embodiment of the joint effort of Government and the people at putting the Bombay co-operative movement on a thoroughly representative and popular basis so as to make it a centre for focussing non-official co-operative opinion and a mouthpiece or exponent of non-official views on co-operative matters. And thus it will create an additional bond vitally uniting the rural and urban limbs of the movement. I, therefore, most earnestly appeal to all the charitably disposed people and the charitable Trusts to help us in achieving this great object.

We have to-day in our country more than 53,000 co-operative formations with a total membership exceeding 22,03,000 and with a sum of nearly Rs. 36,00,000 made available for coursing through its veins. Its results, both in the moral and material spheres, have been far-reaching. I have witnessed during my tour in various parts of India by mixing with the cultivators and poor people in urban population the vast change for good they have undergone and are undergoing as a result of their participation in this great work. It has changed their outlook on life and given a practical turn to their thoughts which so far have been dominated by idealism. I want to assure my fellow-co-operators and others interested in the advancement of the people that we in our Presidency do not suffer by comparison in a material degree with other provinces except probably in respect of number of societies and other comparisons proceeding therefrom. But the real test of the movement lies in its soundness in several directions. We have, according to the latest official figures for the year ending 31st March, 1924, 3,743 societies with their total membership standing at 3,57,300. Our working capital has risen to Rs. 6,19,00,000 from Rs. 5,36,00,000 at the end of the last official year. We had our own share of overdues—not much to be deplored as compared with those in other provinces and considering bad seasons. These ranged from 12 per cent. to 18 per cent., but there has been a steady decline since: they have been brought down to 17 per cent. by the end of the official year just completed; and during the succeeding months, I am told, they have received a further check and have been still more reduced."

AN APPEAL.

After referring to agricultural finance and urban problems, the speaker concluded as under:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I cannot close my remarks without addressing an earnest appeal to you and through you to those who are not present with us to-day. We are all anxious, each and every one of us, to make in our humble way a contribution towards nation-building so as to bring our country in line with the rest of the world marching ahead, and I have already stated the large services rendered by the co-operative movement in that direction. For its further success it largely depends upon the sacrifice and the earnest efforts made by our younger generation. An American writer on co-operative topics has aptly remarked that red blooded young men who turn from the futility of more money making and fall to find satisfaction in the depressing work of charity may discover in this great work of constructive justice secured by co-operative movement full scope for their powers of mind and heart. The pure, youthful and vigorous mind craves for an *ethical idea*, round which many other noble conceptions organise themselves: and we can safely lay claim that the co-operative work or the co-operative idea is supremely qualified by its ethical nature to be the guide, inspiration and the ideal of a man's industrial life. Here is a field in which the worker cannot only get a living, but through which *he may live while he works*.

I now request, ladies and gentlemen, on your behalf his Excellency to open the proceedings and deliver his inaugural address."

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

H. E. the Governor then rose amidst applause and said:—

"It is a great pleasure to me to come here this morning to inaugurate the 13th meeting of the Bombay Central Co-operative Conference. The movement is one with which I have very great sympathy, but before making any remarks about the movement as such, I should like to say a few words on the subject of co-operation, in its wider sense.

It is undoubtedly a fact that co-operation is the basis of practically all useful endeavour—and this co-operative movement has done more than anything else to give to the inhabitants of the towns and villages in the Presidency a real sense of responsibility, and has enabled them to realise how much they can do by self-reliance and mutual trust.

Co-operation is constructive and is progressive in every way. This movement has shown, more clearly perhaps than any other, the great results which can be obtained by putting into the hands of those primarily interested in agriculture, the opportunity of assisting themselves and their fellow-men by accepting the responsibility of advancing money for essential agricultural purposes; and in few cases indeed have those in charge of Co-operative Village Societies found that the confidence they have placed in their fellow-villagers has been misplaced.

I have on several occasions discussed the whole question with the Registrar, and I should like here to pay my tribute to the great services Mr. Madan is rendering to the movement. He has given me instances in which quite small villages have built up on their own initiative comparatively large reserves of money, available for assistance to the ryots of their village, by efforts entirely due to the personal enthusiasm and enterprise of one or two men in the village in whom their fellow-villagers have complete trust and confidence. There is a great deal in this—for more than would appear from the few words I have spoken. What seems to me to be wanted in this Presidency more than anything else is a feeling of self-reliance, self-confidence, and a trust in others among the many instead of among the few. The co-operative movement affords an opportunity to very many to bring into being those most essential attributes; and when, as is I am glad to say the case, the efforts of a few in the villages throughout the Presidency are so successful in proving that there does exist an initiative and sense of responsibility, this movement, even if it were unsuccessful, which it certainly is not, would have achieved much.

"VERY REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENTS."

The co-operative movement, which has now been in existence for some 20 years, has already to its credit very remarkable achievements. The results so far obtained are most encouraging, and I believe that the movement is now so popular that in many cases cultivators come forward themselves to join Co-operative Societies instead of waiting to be persuaded, as was the case only a few years ago.

The Central Co-operative Institute, of which I am proud to be the President, has now reached the fourth year of its existence. It was clear that a movement which was expanding so rapidly required some central body to co-ordinate its activities, and I think you will agree with me that the Institute has already done much to justify its existence.

One of the most important questions which you will have to consider is that of the Co-operative Societies' Bill which has been introduced into the Legislative Council. A very large number of amendments to the Bill have been proposed, and these will all have to come before the Select Committee. The delay which has taken place will probably be found to have been, in the end, of great advantage, for the Conference will now have an opportunity of discussing the provisions of the Bill, and the members of the Select Committee, whom I am glad to find you have invited to attend the Conference, will have an opportunity of ascertaining the views of representatives from all parts of the Presidency. I have every hope that, when the Bill again comes before the Council, it will be such as to satisfy all those who have the interests of the Co-operative movement at heart.

I do not wish to go into the detailed activities of the Co-operative movement in this Presidency. There is, however, one point which I should like to mention. When I was recently at Dharwar it was brought to my notice that the procedure for placing at the disposal of agriculturists money advances out of the Tagavi grant was unnecessarily cumbrous, and that the rate of interest which members had to pay was rather heavy. I am glad to say that the whole question has been carefully discussed by the Registrar and the Provincial Bank, and steps have now been taken not only to expedite the disposal of such applications, but also to reduce the rate of interest, so that members of Co-operative Societies will be charged no more than a non-member borrowing directly from Government.

Reviewing, however, as shortly as I can, the progress made by the movement during recent years, I find that in the last 3 or 4 years a cautious policy has been followed, and I think rightly followed, aimed at the consolidation and improvement of the existing Societies rather than at their multiplication. During the last year, for instance, the total number of Societies showed an increase of only 210. The number could easily have been considerably increased, but it was thought that our energies could more usefully be concentrated on arranging for better supervision of existing Societies, and removing the defects which had grown up rather than at organising new Societies. Although the increase in the number of Societies was small, the number of members went up by 21,000, and what is really more satisfactory is that the working capital increased from 533 lakhs to 619 lakhs, showing an increase of 16 per cent. in one year. When we consider that only 5 years ago the working capital was barely two crores, the fact that it has trebled itself in spite of adverse circumstances during that short period would go to show that the movement has gained very much in public confidence. Another noteworthy feature about this working capital is that nearly 50 per cent. of it is the members own. The working capital in the movement is, as I stated above, now about 6 crores and 19 lakhs. Out of this, it is true, a part, about a crore or a crore and a half, advanced by Central Banks to Societies and distributed by them amongst their members, is counted twice over. I find, however, that, out of the 6½ crores, 2½ crores represents members' deposits, 75 lakhs their share capital, and 32 lakhs the reserve fund. This increase in the Societies' own capital is undoubtedly a source of considerable strength and stability to the movement, which aims at being eventually entirely self-reliant.

A DISCOURAGING FEATURE.

One discouraging feature of the working of agricultural societies in recent years has been the growth in over-dues. It requires little thought to see that a movement which depends on credit and on the confidence which it inspires in the public, would suffer very seriously if members cannot repay their dues promptly and punctually. The continual growth in the percentage of arrears during recent years has therefore become a source of anxiety, although it must be noted that this percentage in our Presidency has always been very much smaller than the percentage prevalent in most of the other major provinces in this country. In 1922, the arrears amounted to 12 per cent. of the working capital. This increased to 18 per cent. in 1923. Special efforts were, however, made to check this upward tendency, and although the last season was not favourable in several districts, the amount of over-dues was reduced, and, with the favourable rains that we have had this year, it is hoped to reduce them still further. It is of course necessary, when the seasons are bad or unfavouable, to grant extensions, but the tendency in some of the societies to grant extensions wholesale, or to take no steps against recalcitrant members must be checked if the movement is to grow on healthy lines.

With better supervision it is likely, almost certain, that not only will the over-dues be considerably reduced, but the general tone and management of societies will improve. We have, in the Presidency, so far followed a policy of leaving the societies to themselves. So long as the societies follow their rules and bye-laws, there is little, if any, interference in their internal management from outside. Societies' accounts are audited every year by the Government Auditor. They may be visited occasionally by the Registrar or the Assistant Registrar or the Honorary Organiser. There are, however, several societies which do not receive any visit from any outsider, except the Auditor, during the course of the year. It is in these societies that very often slackness and deterioration set in. The question about arranging for supervision was therefore very carefully considered by a Committee appointed by this Conference, and, acting on its recommendation, steps are being taken for the organisation of Supervising Unions, which will appoint well paid and well trained Supervisers under the guidance of the Union Committees to inspect societies periodically. I attach very great importance to these measures, for I believe, and I am sure you will agree with me, that unless proper and regular supervision has been provided for, it will not be safe to go on increasing the number of societies, nor can we expect great progress in many of the existing ones. In our Presidency we have limited our official staff almost to the bare minimum—required to carry out the duties required under the Act, and the best way therefore to provide for the supervision is to organise the societies themselves into Unions for the purpose, so that supervision will be internal, i.e. by the societies themselves, and not from outside. I hope that the Institute and its Branches will pay special attention to the organisation of such Supervising Unions during the current year, and I am sure that in doing so they can count upon any assistance that may be required from the Department.

CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

The credit movement in this Presidency would not have made much progress but for the support of Central Financing Institutions, of which the first is the Provincial Co-operative Bank. Great credit, I think, is due to the Directors of the Bank and to its able Managing Director, Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, for the confidence which they have inspired in the public, and for the great help that they have been giving to the movement not only by the provision of funds, but also in other directions, especially in having an efficient inspecting staff. The resources of the Provincial Bank have considerably expanded expanded, and it had at one time large surplus funds which had to be invested outside the movement. This was also the case with some of our district Banks, which I am glad to note, with one or two exceptions, have been progressing satisfactorily. It is a pity that while there is undoubtedly room for the absorption of much more capital in the agricultural movement, the Central Banks should have been unable to invest th whole of their capital in the movement, and should have been forced to deposit a substantial part of it for a short period outside the movement. It is for you, gentlemen, to find out ways by which the whole of the capital which comes into the movement to-day might usefully be utilised in the movement itself. One way in which it could be done, it seems to me, is by increasing individual loan limits wherever it is necessary and desirable. This, I understand, has already been done in several cases, especially in Sind and the District of West Khandesh, were, accepting the recommendations of the Committee which was appointed to investigate the whole question, the Registrar decided to increase such limits in all suitable cases. What is, however, equally, if not more needed, is the general improvement of the societies themselves. If the measures for the organisation of Supervising Unions, as I have outlined them, are very soon carried out into practice, I expect that there would not only be the possibility of increasing the number of societies, but also of the existing societies being able to utilise large amounts with considerable profits to themselves.

I should like also to say a word about the progress of the movement in Sind. It began there much later than in the Presidency, and yet I understand that, during the last five or six years, it has made very satisfactory progress. The potentialities for the future in that part of the Presidency are very great, and those who have taken an interest in the movement there will, I am sure, consider what should be done to keep pace with the expansion of the agricultural activities which will follow the construction of the Sukkur Barrage. I am glad to note that this is one of the subjects which you propose to discuss at this Conference, and I shall follow with interest the views which are expressed here regarding the development of the movement in Sind.

A WORLD MOVEMENT.

The co-operative movement is no longer a movement confined to a few countries; it has already become a world movement. It is therefore only right that the body which focusses non-official opinion in the Presidency should interest itself in the activities which are going on elsewhere. It is worthy of note that the Institute has just become affiliated to the International Co-operative Alliance, and has sent its delegates, Mr. Rothfeld and Mr. Hulı, to the International Co-operative Conference which was held in Ghent this year; and it was also enabled, with Government assistance, to take part in the first International Co-operative Exhibition which was held at the same place. Such association with similar movements in other parts of the world can only add to the strength and utility of the Institute and the co-operative movement in this Presidency.

I have already detained you too long, but my excuse must be the great interest which I take in this movement, which I believe is of the greatest importance in the Presidency. I should like to have spoken of the development of the co-operative movement in urban districts, so greatly assisted by the energy and enterprise of Mr. Rothfeld. I should also have liked to have said a good deal on the subject of credit societies, and of the immense value to the agriculturists of the Co-operative cotton sales, of which I learnt a good deal when visiting Hubli. You will no doubt discuss these questions during your deliberations, but I believe it is impossible to exaggerate the importance of these sales, which are so beneficial to the cotton growers, particularly in the Karnatak and Gujarat, and in which there is such ample scope for further development, not only with regard to cotton, but to other agricultural products.

I hope that the movement will continue to progress for the economic development of the people of this Presidency, and that it will also serve as a training ground for those other civic virtues which are so necessary for the advancement of India on the path of self-government.

His Excellency the Governor then left the hall midst cheers and Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi, the vice-President occupied the chairs.

Report of action taken on the resolutions of the Provincial Co-operative Conference 1923 by the Registrar and the Hon. Secretary of the Central Co-operative Institute was then received and adopted and sub-committees to consider various subjects were appointed.

In the afternoon the sub-committees met at the Elphinstone College.

SUNDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference met on Sunday in the University Convocation Hall at 8 a.m.

The whole of the day was taken up in discussing the various reports and draft resolutions submitted by the different Sub-Committees.

The Conference meets to-day (Monday) in the University Convocation Hall at 11 a.m.

LADIES' CONFERENCE.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

A ladies' conference under the auspices of the Maharashtriya Ladies Co-operative Society, Ltd., was held in Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Saturday afternoon, Mrs. Hirabai Tata presiding.

Mrs. Tata in her speech dwelt at length on the co-operative movement from its inception in 1820 when 250 families built a colony in England and ultimately became prosperous. Later on, John Stuart Mill developed the idea of co-operation and asserted that co-operation among masses was the beginning of self-government. Self-help and mutual help were, she said, the ideal of the co-operative movement. Unfortunately many co-operative institutions had failed for want of efficient management and sufficient funds. She then urged the women to extend the scope of women's co-operative guilds in this Presidency and make it a powerful institution for furthering the economic interests of the women of this city.

HISTORY OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

Mr. G. K. Deodhar then explained the history of the co-operative movement in England, Scotland and Ireland and different parts of Europe. Co-operation, he said, was the necessity of the poor and not of the rich. It had raised the moral and material standard of the poor or labouring class. In England at present nearly one-third of the population were either members of the co-operative or friendly societies and had a great future in India. There was no doubt, he said, that co-operative movement tended to moral benefits as the late Mr. Gladstone once described it as man-making and character-building movement. In India, he said, nearly Rs. 36 crores were being advanced by this system to the agriculturists. Apart from this, some high schools and boarding schools were run on the principles of this movement. Five years ago in Hadapsar a small beginning was made without any woman member which had now grown to a powerful organisation with Rs. 2 lakhs to its credit which sum was circulated not among men only, but also among women who were generally agriculturists. In India there was a wide field for women to extend the scope of co-operation and he hoped women of all classes would join this movement which had after all beneficial aims.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

Prof. H. L. Kaji then said he was glad that women of Bombay had made a good beginning in holding that conference. He hoped the next conference would be a representative one with delegates from all over the Presidency. It was for men to earn and women to spend and save. A woman instinctively saved money which a man did not. Sometimes a bread winner died suddenly leaving the dependent family in great distress. It was therefore incumbent upon women to save where men failed. The best way for women to save their moneys was by buying their requirements through co-operative system and also to spare their savings, however small, in co-operative banks. Finally, he hoped that Gujerati ladies would copy the good example of their Maharashtriya sisters and form a society of their own.

Singing of national anthem brought the proceedings to a close.

THE GORDIAN KNOT CUT.

BAFFLING SITUATION SOLVED.

MAULANA AZAD'S FAITH IN MAHATMAJI'S LEAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 29.

Interviewed by a special correspondent of the "Bombay Chronicle" Maulana Abul Kalam Azad said:—

"The step now taken by the All-India Congress Committee is, in my opinion, sure to lead to the desired end. It is the wisest decision the Congress Executive has taken during the last two years. We are now on the road to political unity, practical and constructive programme—and their synthetic result political power. I never doubted Mahatma Gandhi's lead, but the route he has now selected after much deliberation and closer study of the hard realities of our political life is the surest under the existing circumstance."

GAYA SCHISM ENDED.

Answering a question about the attitude of the No-Changers, the Maulana said that he was aware that despite the fact that all eminent no-Change leaders were agreed that it was time that all differences of opinion were sunk and the Swaraj Party were wholeheartedly supported against Government's masked onslaught it was difficult for them to concede the Swarajists an official recognition in regard to their Council Programme. But after Mahatmaji's exposition of the situation all No-Changers but two agreed to endorse the Calcutta Pact with the Swarajists. Some of these entertained very strong aversion to the Pact before and it is a significant commentry on the signs of times that the realisation of the danger in the assumption of despotic powers by the Viceroy had made it possible for all and even those who were poles asunder in political views to view the situation from a common standpoint. We have only to thank a far sighted and firm Government for this achievement, especially as it seemed impossible before ungloving of the frontist. Once again all parties have made common cause and disappearance of the Gaya schism has brought the country back to the point where it stood after Bardoli. If Belgaum endorses the programme now put forward, which it is fully expected will be the case, 1925 will see us well forward on way to achieve something solid. It is also clear now that one political programme, apart from the Constructive Programme which Belgaum will put before the country will be the programme of the Swaraj Party. But this decision in 1923 would have deprived the Congress of all direct political activity, but Constructive work; and he could not help thinking that Constructive work alone would inspire only a limited number of people at present with enthusiasm which feeds a national movement. He thought that the recognition of this fact had been over due for two years. He realised it immediately after his release in 1922 and knew that it was impossible for them to dovota all—a wholly new movement—into what had clearly become a lifeless programme, and he attempted to persuade the two wings into which the Gaya Congress had divided the Congressmen to cease their fractricidal struggle. At Allahabad a common understanding was reached and a new cry of 50 thousand volunteers and 50 lakhs for the Tilak Swarajya Fund was raised. This was an inevitable half way house bound to be left behind before long. No-Changers did not take long to realise the futility of the new slogan for the fast widening gulf between the different political parties, and especially between Hindus and Muslims, had reendered all efforts at revival of the spirit of 1920 and 1921 wholly nugatory.

The Moulana said, "As a matter of fact I ascribe the factious which depressed the country during the past two years to obduracy which prevented the Congress from recognising the change that had come over the country."

HIS ADVICE AT DELHI.

It was a study of these facts which had led Him to recommend to the Special Congress at Delhi the suspension of the Non-Co-operation programme. He would draw the attention of the country to what he then, as President, thought it his duty to observe regarding the Non-Co-operation programme. He had suggested then that the peaceful and non-violent war they had declared on the bureaucratic Government had necessitated calling out reserves who were engaged in institutions under the Government namely; lawyers, students, members of the legislatures and others but the war had unfortunately to be suspended before a successful end and it was only logical that the mobilised soldiers be allowed to return to normal life. After Bardoli which, in fact, marked the suspension of hostilities they could be remobilised when hostilties were resumed. Had his voice been needed then, they would have been better off to-day. But unfortunately not only the No-Changers but the Swarajists were not prepared to admit what was an obvious position. Mahatmaji's release, five months later, was counter-balanced by his illness and consequent inability to study the stern realities sufficiently closely to permit the needed change. He placed his views before Mahatmaji at Juhu, and he was fully persuaded that a full grasp of the situation would lead Mahatmaji to initiate the required change. At Ahmedabad, Mahatmaji made a serious attempt to infuse new life into the old programme. But after a fuller realisation of the temper and capacity of the country like a wise physician Mahatmaji had decided upon the only course of treatment possible. Boldly did he raise his voice, and prescribed "Suspension and reunion" as the only remedy with characteristic courage and swiftness of decision, which are some of his astonishing qualities. He cut the gordian knot, and succeeded in solving one

(Continued from column 6.)

of the most baffling situations with which India had long been confronted. In the resolutions of reunion the Conference contained the surest germs of the desired reunion, which in itself was the most far reaching achievement of that Conference.

Concluding, he said "I can clearly see now that our feet have once again been guided into the path of reunion and, therefore, political power. I am also confident that once the objective we have now before us is attained the country will emerge stronger than before, and Mahatmaji may yet be the guiding spirit of the New Era."

(Continued in column 5.)

WHO IS A RENOWNED FEVER SPECIALIST?

BELL'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS.

Manufacturers:—**BELL DRUG and CHEMICAL Co.,** Corner, Grant Road, BOMBAY No. 7.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 29.

S S Karagola, Oliver, Durban.
S S Versowa, Watson, Busreh.
S S Vita, Grant, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 29.

S S Gambada, Mann, Calcutta.
S S Gandara, Langhurst, Rangoon.
S S Meerkerk, Coerkemp, Calcutta.

Nov. 30.

S S Marijo Petrinovic, Tamgonovic Antwerp
S S Veniero, Stussi, Calcutta.

Dec. 1.

S S Pilsna Cassovich, Trieste.

The following vessel began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Vinstra for Calcutta, etc., via Colombo.

S S Karagola:—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Karagola, 3647 tons, Captain A E Oliver arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban with mails, general cargo and passengers.

S S Versowa:—The B I S N Company's steamer Versowa 1956 tons, Captain J S Watson arrivd in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with general cargo and passengers.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Company's Karachi mail steamer Vita 1955 tons, Captain J. Grant arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mails general cargo and passengers.

S S Gambada:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gambada 3252 tons Captain J B Mann sailed from harbour on Sunday for Calcutta with ballast.

S S Gandara:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gandara 3190 tons, Captain J H Langhurst sailed from harbour on Sunday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Meerkerk:—Messrs. E D Sassoon and Company's steamer Meerkerk 4886 tons, Captain R. Coerkemp sailed from harbour on Saturday for Calcutta via Colombo with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S S Marijo Petronovic:—Messrs. Graham Trading Company's steamer Marijo Petronovic 3322 tons Captain M Tamgonovic sailed from harbour on Sunday for Antwerp, etc., with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Veniero:—The Venice Steam Navigation Company's steamer Veniero 3199 tons, Captain A Stussi sailed from harbour on Sunday for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

S S Pilsna:—Lloyds Triestino Company's steamers Pilsna 4829 tons, Captain M Sassovich will sail to-day from harbour for Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, November 29.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
2 Kaiser-i-Hind, 5,989, London, 6/12, M M and Co.
4 City of Cairo, Karachi 5/12, K N Co.
5 City of Calcutta, 4899, Colombo, 2/12, F F C and Co.
6 Massilia, 3251, Liverpool, 31/11, Graham's Trading Co.
9 Alps Maru, Kobe, 11/12 O S K Kaisha.
8 Vigo, 3243, Hull, NF. J F and Co.
14 Plisna 4648 Trieste 1/12 L Triestino.
15 Amur Maru, 4823, Japan, 2/12 O S Kaisha.
16 Kurmark 3177, Dunkirk, 4/12 T M & Co.
18 Crisfield 4670, N.Y., 5/12 Vol. Bros.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Anfora, 3590, Genoa, 2/12, L Triestino.
5 Morioka Maru, 29/11/24 N Y Kaisha.
6 Newby Hall, 2840, Antwerp, N.F., K M and Co.
10 & 11 Homayun 2732 Mauritous 2/12 T M & Co.
15 Barjora, 1908, P Gulf, 3/12, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

N Galconda, 3,203, Cal. 1/12, M. M. and Co.
P Vitellia, 2681, Cal, N.F., S S N Co.
L Cape Point, 2270, N.F. N.F. Graham and Co.
C & R Vinstra 2932 Colombo, 4/12 Graham's Trading Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

China due about 5th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

Macedonia due about 28th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Moldavia due about 12th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

Caledonia due about 19th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

Morea due about 26th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Naringa due about 29th December, Agent M M & Co.

Morvada due about 26th January, Agent M M and Co.

Boyne due about 8th December, Agent M M & Co.

Mirzapore due about 19th December, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Manchester due about 6th December Agent K N Co.

Circassia due about 12th December, Agent Graham T Co.

Olympia due about 22nd December, Agent Graham T Co.

Clan Urquhart due about 7th December, Agent J F Co.

City of Canterbury due about 29th December Agent K N Co.

Clan Alpine due about 21st December, Agent J F Co.

City of Salisbury (not fixed), Agent K N Co.

Castalia due about 7th January, Agent Graham T Co

City of London due about 10th January, Agent K N Co.

Tarantia due about 26th January, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Argentine due about 30th November, Agent L Edwards.

Crotafels due about 4th December, Agent L Edwards.

Hohenfels due about 9th December, Agent L Edwards.

Sturmfels (not fixed) Agent L Edward.

Axenfels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Japan due about 12th December, Agent Graham T. Co.

Freyner due about 30th December, Agent Graham T Co.

Ceylon due about 20th January, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkerk due about 3rd January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Ridderkirk due about 12th December, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

Streefkerk, due about 24th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Silvio Pellico due about 6th December Agent L T Co.

Cracovia due about 18th December, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 1st December, Agent M Italiana

Capo di Monti due about 22nd December, Agent M Italiana.

Aquileia due about 31st December Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Homestead due about 10th December Agent F F Campbell Co.

City of Benares due about 20th December, Agent F F Campbell Co.

Comeric due about 4th January, Agent F F Campbell Co

Kazembe due about 18th January, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Ceylon Maru due about 30th November, Agent N Y Kaisha.

Hakodate Maru due about 8rd December, Agent N Y Kaisha.

Toba Maru due about 10th December, Agent N Y Kaisha.

Celebes Maru due about 11th December, Agent O S Kaisha.

Luzon Maru due about 15th December, Agent O S Kaisha.

Honolulu Maru due about 22nd December, Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Sardinia, due about 14th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara due about 13th December, Agent M M Co.

Khandala due about 27th December, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 29.

S S Kaisar-i-Hind for London:—24 bales Persian Lamb skins and broad tails, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd. 3 bales woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd. 2000 cwt ground nut oil cakes, N V Velmohamed 37½ cwt fish maws, R Dhanjee and Co.; 4 bales cow hides tanned, J Rahimtoola; 60 cwt. Deer Horns, J Rahimtoola; 20 cwt cardamoms, R S Tata and Co.; 106 cwt cautney, Framji Nowroji; 18 bales cow hides tanned, Aziz and Co.; 4000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.; 495 cwt white peas, Ralli Bros. 3300 cwt cotton seeds, Ralli Bros.

S S Kaisar-i-Hind for Marseilles:—204 cwt. gum Mahomerah, M H Dehdashti.

S S Werdenfels for Hamburg:—2000 cwt ajowan seed, Volkart Bros.; 100 bales cotton fly. V A Save; 8 bales cotton fly, D H Bode and Sons; 3175 groundnut oil cake, L Ebramji; 1600 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros. 5000 cwt potatoes, John Levley and Co.

S S Werdenfels for Rotterdam:—2100 cwt. linseed oil cake, L Ebramji 2600 cwt groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

S S Crisfield for New York:—1 bale Hide Fleshing, M Mohamedali and Co. 59 bales goat hair, M Mohamed Ali and Co. 21 cwt. sandalwood chips, I A H Moosa, 4000 cwt castor seed, Volkart Bros.; 56 bales dry salted goat skin, Enrico N. Stein.

S S Crisfield for Philadelphia:—66 bales cotton waste, J Motilal, 84 bales wool Shamji Mal, 48 bales goat hair, Deccan Trading Co. Ld., 17 bales dry salted kids skins, Deccan Trading Co. Ld.

S S City of Cairo for Marseilles—5500 cwt. wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

S S City of Cairo for Liverpool:—1500 cwt kurdiseed Ralli Bros.; 2 bales cottons, Ralli Bros.

S S Anfora for Genoa:—50 cwt cashew nuts, Amin and Sons;

S S Kurmark for Dunkirk:—5000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—40 bales wool, V Oomersey; 11 bales wool, H Ramgopal; 65 bales wool, R Virchand; 22 bales wool, C Ramswarup; 18 bales wool, G Gumanmall; 30 bales wool, D Kundanmall; 19 bales wool, The Bombay Co Ld.; 27 bales wool, G Sadhuram; 35 bales goat hair, M Mohamed Ali and Co., 10 bales cotton waste, V N Joshi.

S S Massilia for Marseilles:—62 bales wool, Shamji Mall.

S S Massilia for Glasgow:—600 cwt ground nut oil cake, N V Velmohamed.

S S Marija Patrinovic for Hull:100 cwt. groundnut oil cake, N V Velmohamed 1000 cwt cotton seed, Volkart Bros.; 2000 cwt. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.; 1000 cwt castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Dranore Castle for Dunkirk:—55 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros. Ld.; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—55 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co. Ltd.; 112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Pilsna for Venice:—18 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Newby Hall for Ghent:—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Morioka Maru for Hongkong:—20 cases Ghee (15 cwt.)) E Esmail;

S S Morioka Maru for Yokaisha:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Morioka Maru for Moji:—350 cwt cotton, Toyo M. Kaisha Ltd.;

S S Sicilia for Osaka:—1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Sicilia for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Amur Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton Govind Vishnu Lenke 500 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd, 1000 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Amur Maru for Yokohama:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Amur Maru for Lokohama:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Alps Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 29.

S S California. Agents:—Grahams Trading Co. Ltd.:—

From Liverpool:—23 bales scoured wool, 166 bales old newspapers, 21 bales twine, 11 bales cotton rope, 83 bales cotton tents, 20 bales cotton yarn, 113 cases cotton yarn, 893 cases cotton 707 bales cottons 58 bales piece goods, 202 cases cotton piece goods, 23 cases Art silk and cotton, 156 cases Biscuits, 68 cases silk yarn, 100 cases Glycerine, 40 cases Beer, 50 cases Stout, 62 cases Hams and Becons; 50 cases sugar cubelete, 66 cases toilet soap, 385 cases common soap, 1950 boxes common soap, 1399 boxes Tin plates, 90 S/cases Tiles 50 casks tiles, 940 casks China clay, 12 drums chloride zinc, 161 mats Exhaus, tede cloves; 40 D/bags bottles, 266 pieces steel bars, 69 packagese Ginning sundris. 1642 bundles Galv. Corr. sheets, 283 bundles Galv. Plain Sheets, 500 bundles yellow metal sheets, 1175 bundles steel sheets, 9939 bundles hoops 127 bundles steel circles; 3 cases Petroleum Lubricating oil.

From Glasgow:—207 bales old newspaper, 58 bales Paper, 6 cases cotton yarn, 10 cases cotton yarn, 300 cases cottons 39 bales cottons, 710 Hhds. Ale, 150 cases Ale, 20 cases Wine, 15 cases Spirits, 25 cases Gin, 45 cases Beer, 1356 cases Whisky, 31 cases sewing cotton reels 20 cases confectionery; 13 cases Cheese 23 cases Hams and Bacons, 20 Hhds. Stout, 28 crates Varnish, 148 coils Wire, 26 casks Red Lead Dry, 230 bags rivets 3166 plates Spelter, 1172 pipes 15000 Fire Bricks 157 Tubes 98 bundles Tubes; 773 bundles steel sheets, 500 bundles Stoneware Acid jars, 247 pieces steel bars, 253 bundles steel bars.

From Gibralter:—26 cases Wine.

S S Shinano Maru. Agents Osaka Shosen Kaisha;—

From Nagova:—15 bales cotton shirting, 34 cases Porcelain ware, 362 cases porcelain, 49 cases glass ware.

From Osaka:—150 bales cotton sheeting, 20 bales cotton Glue,, 177 bales cotton shirting, 11 cases cotton shirting, 55 cases cotton yarn, 229 bales cotton yarn 20 cases celluloid goods, 18 cases Porcelain, 47 cases empty match boxes 47 cases enamelled ware, 60 cases glass ware, 196 cases glass bangles.

From Kobe:—395 bales cotton yarn, 58 bales cotton shirting, 275 bales cotton sheeting 16 bales Glue, 25 packages Refined sulphur, 25 cases Refined sulphur, 100 cases match boxes 200 cases sulphur matches, 74 cases enamelled ware, 50 cases Glass bangles, 22 cases cotton hosiery shirts, 30 cases glass ware, 33 bales porcelain war. 20 cases Amur Phosporus.

From Hongkong:—30 cases cotton socks 150 bags sugar candy, 15 baskets china roots, 250 bundles cassia.

From Singapore:—450 rolls roofing paper, 101 packages Rattan 1010 bundles Rattans, 137 bundles gum Benjamin, 20 cases Gum Benjamin, 30 cases Quinine, 30 cases canned fruits, 190 pieces Planks 1829 bags sago flour, 36 bags pepper 60 bags Dannar Balu 459 bags Betel nuts.

From Colombo:—18 bales corks, 32 bales Arecanuts, 905 bales copra, 40 cases Wine.

S S Maur. Agents:—F F Campbell and Co. Ltd.:—

From Bangkok:—7 bundles raw silk, 1188 pieces teak planks, 620 pieces squares, 82095 pieces scantlings, 12567 bundles scantlings.

From Colombo:—73 bars iron.

S S Br. Sailor. Agents:—Shaw Wallace and Co.:—

From Abadan:—7402.7 tons liquid fuel in bulk.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, 29th November, 1924

For.	Steamer.	Date.	Mails close at
1. England			
2. Austria and Italy (superscribed)			
3. Japan (superscribed)			
4. China („)	S/S Morioka Maru.	3rd Dec. 24.	at 11 a.m.
5. Singapore („)			
6. Shanghai („)			
7. Straits Settlements			
8. Mauritius			
9. East Africa			
10. South Africa			
11. Seychelles			

SANATANISTS IN CONFERENCE.

PT. MALAVIYA'S ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAWALPINDI, Nov. 29.

The Punjab Sanatan Dharma Conference opened here yesterday, when about two thousand delegates and a large number of visitors from the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind and the United Provinces attended. Among the promtnent Hindus present besides Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the President-elect, were Jagatguru Shankarachariya, Swami Dayanand Saraswati and Rai Bahadur Ram Sarandas. After the formal election of the president was over, Pandit Malaviya took the chair and delivered his presidential address in Hindi. He requested other religious faiths in India, particularly the Arya Samajists, to study the Sanatan Hindu Dharma in a spirit of tolerance and mutual goodwill. He expressed his profound sympathy with the Kohat sufferers and assured them that he was doing his best to remedy the present unfortunate conditions and restore good feelings amongst the two communities. Referring to the Hindu Sanghatan movement, the president said it was essential that the Hindus should be physically strong and promote unity amongst the various sections of their own community, always respecting the feelings of the Mohamedans and the sister communities. He asked the Hindu Mahasabha immediately to give effect to the resolution regarding untouchability and the elevation of the depressed classes.

The subjects committee of the Conference met to-day at the residence of the president and several resolutions regarding the reform of Hindu Mandirs and untouchability were discussed.

The Conference of the Mahabir Dal and the All India Mandir Sudhar Sabha also met to-day.

"WOLSELEY"

THE CAR THAT TAKES YOU THERE

The Wolseley car which has completed a road trip through Europe and half of Asia proves that it has unusual road efficiency, strength and stamina which ensure an enduring life.

WOLSELEY MOTORS Ltd.
(VICKERS, LTD.)
Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpatty, BOMBAY.
ALSO AT
42, CHOWRANGHEE, CALCUTTA.
CASHMERE GATE, DELHI.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 30.

Weather has been dry except for quarter of inch rain at Shillong and two inches at Madras.

Forecast. No large change.

HEAVY RAINS AGAIN.

WEATHER IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 29.

After a few days of bright weather since the last outburst of the monsoon, Madras is again experiencing rainy weather. It poured heavily all through last night and although there was sun-saine for a few hours in morning, heavy showers began to fall from an early hour in the afternoon which still continue unabated.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

Report for United Provinces, Rohilkhand Circle, for the week ending 22nd November:—Weather remained clear during the week. Rabi sowing has been finished. Germination is good. Preparations of land for next year's sugar-cane crop has commenced and arrangements for early crushing of cane in some parts are in progress.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, November, 28

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m 2 p. m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.915 inches.

Temperature of Air	.. ..	75.8 degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. ..	65.8 „
Dew Point	.. .. ..	59.0 „
Relative humidity of Air	..	57% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	0.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air	..	84.3 „
Minimum „ „	..	69.8 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		ENE, E, NNW, NE
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	.. .. ..	188 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still	
	Nov	h.	m.	ft.	m.	Nov	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat.	29	14	58	26	5	29	0	48	19	4
		8	18	25	3		14	2	18	5
Sun.	30	1	36	30	6	30	7	50	17	11
	Dec.	13	36	27	6	Dec.	19	37	15	1
M.	1	2	25	29	10	1	8	48	18	4
		14	28	26	7		20	28	16	5
Tu.	2	3	16	28	10	2	9	51	18	9
		15	29	25	9		21	22	17	11
W.	3	4	10	27	10	3	11	5	18	11
		16	39	25	0		22	36	19	3
Th.	4	6	5	26	11	4	12	20	18	9
		18	4	24	10		..		..	
F.	5	6	22	26	3	5	0	2	20	3
		19	31	25	2		13	21	18	5

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"TEACHER OF THE WORLD."

LADY LUTYENS ON INDIA'S DESTINY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 29.

Speaking at the Gokhale Hall before a large audience Lady Emily Lutyens said she believed that India was again going to be the teacher of the world not only in spiritual matters but also in practical politics. India at the present time was in a position to think out and frame a constitution learning from the mistakes of othe nations and she hoped that that constitution was going to set a model as to how to combine democracy and aristocracy.

U. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

NEW ELECTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 30.

The newly constituted U. P. Provincial Congress Committee has elected Mr. Purshotram Das Tandon as President. A number of members were elected to the All-India Congress Committee, including Messrs. Hasrat Mohani, Shaukat Ali, Tasaduq Ali Sherwani, Jawharlal Nehru, P. D. Tandon.

In out-of-the-way Places

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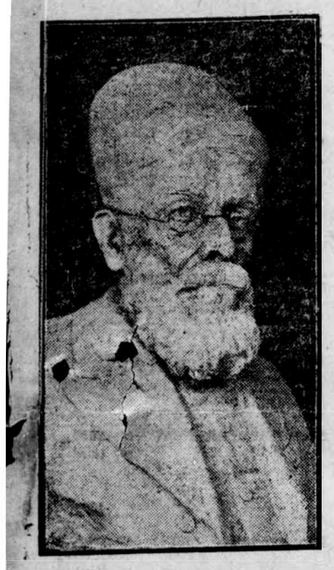

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LATE SIR ASHUTOSH MUKHERJI

SHADOWED BY MADRAS POLICE IN 1918

LORD PENTLAND'S EXPLANATION.

The following is reproduced from *The Bengalee*:

The following letters that passed between Lord Pentland, Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee and Sir Sivaswami Iyer will reveal how even a man of Sir Ashutosh's position did not escape the attentions of the Police in Madras in the year 1918. We are indebted to *Bangabasi* for the letters:

77, RUSSA ROAD NORTH,
BHOWANIPORE, CALCUTTA,
3rd November, 1918.

Dear Lord Pentland,—It is with considerable reluctance that I am taking the liberty to address you on a matter, which, though apparently personal, may involve wider issues.

Some time ago I received an invitation from H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore to deliver the address at the first Convocation of the Mysore University fixed on the 19th October last. I accepted the invitation, and on my way to Mysore arrived at the Madras Central Station on the 17th October. I was travelling in a reserved first-class compartment, which had a label put on it by the Railway authorities showing my name and designation. As soon as I alighted from the carriage, a European policeman looked at the label and began to put me questions as to where I would stay, how long and so on. To tell you the truth, I did not appreciate the attention on the part of the police and I could not see that there was anything in the appearance of one of His Majesty's Judges which justified suspicion or impertinent curiosity on the part of the police. I drove on to the residence of Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, lately a Member of your Executive Council, who had invited me to be his guest during my stay at Madras. I left the same evening for Mysore. I returned to Madras on Wednesday, the 23rd October. The first thing that I heard on my return was that the police had made enquiries about me during my absence, and Sir Sivaswamy Iyer handed to me a message which he had received, permitting me at the same time to make such use of it as might be necessary. The original is with me and runs as follows:

From the Inspector of Police, Mount Road Division:

Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer, Mylapur: Kindly let me know if the Hon. Sir Ashutosh Mukherji (Calcutta University Commission) will stay with you on his arrival on the 23rd If not, let me know where he will stay.

I left the same evening for Trichinopoly and returned to Madras on the morning of Friday the 25th. I had arranged to leave Madras the same afternoon by the Calcutta mail. I was to travel in a first class compartment, and the Railway authorities as usual had put up a label showing my name and designation. On my arrival at the station, a European policeman accosted me and began to make enquiries. As these seemed to me to be very impertinent, I expressed my annoyance, whereupon he held back; but he remained on the platform, watching me till the train started.

I shall be grateful if you will direct an enquiry and find out what all this means. My first impulse was to write to Lord Chelmsford on the subject; but on consideration I felt that it might be unfair to you not to let you know first all the facts. It does seem to me inexplicable that men in my position should be shadowed by the police. I am glad to be able to say that, though in the course of my tours as a Member of the University Commission I have been in many places in all parts of India, I have not had the honour of such attention from the police anywhere except at Madras.

Yours faithfully,
ASHUTOSH MUKERJI

H. E. the Rt. Hon. Baron Pentland of Lyth, P. C. G., C. I. E., Governor of Madras:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MADRAS,
November 6, 1918.

Dear Sir Ashutosh Mukherji,—Your letter of the 3rd November has just reached me here. This information is entirely new to me, and I shall gladly make enquiries.

I am,
Yours very faithfully,,
PENTLAND.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MADRAS.
3rd December, 1918.

My Dear Sir Ashutosh,—Will you kindly refor to your letter addressed to His Excellency Lord Pentland, dated 3rd November, 1918. His Excellency has made enquiries and finds that there is no question of any surveillance by the Police having been authorised, intended or carried out. The enquiries at the Railway Station were in accordance with the existing practice in the case of all first and second class passengers and were in no sense personal to your case. On the 17th October the arrival of 16 passengers, including yourself, was thus recorded, of whom 9 were Europeans.

His Excellency has also ascertained that the enquiry made of Sir Sivaswamy Iyer regarding your address was not from the Inspector of Police, but from the Inspector of Post Offices, who, at the instance of the Presidency Postmaster, asked the Postmaster at Mylapur by telephone to make arrangements for delivery of your mails and ascertain from Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, with whom you were understood to be staying, your address and the period of your stay in Madras. Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, under misapprehension, addressed his reply to the Inspector of Police, instead of to the Inspector of Post Offices. His Excellency regrets that this misapprehension on Sir Sivaswamy Iyer's part should have misled you.

Yours sincerely,
(ILLEGIBLE)

The Hon. Sir Ashutosh Mukherji, C. S. I.
77, Russa Road (North) Bhowanipore, Calcutta.

MYLAPUR, MADRAS.
15th Nov. 1918.

Dear Sir Ashutosh,—Evidently you do not seem to have forgotten the gentleman who made enquiries of you here. I understand that the Police Commissioner has been asked why you were placed under police surveillance during your visit here. I wonder what explanation he is going to give except that a Bengali is a Bengali, and that if some big fish is allowed to escape, some really queer fish too might escape.

I remain,
Yours sincerely,
P. S. SIVASWAMY AYER.

INDIAN ART.

CAPT. SOLOMON LECTURES IN PARIS.

We take the following from the Paris edition of the "Daily Mail", 10th November:—

Captain W. Gladstone Solomon, Principal of the Bombay School of Art, who is on his way back to India, lectured under the auspices of the India Society of London, at the Musee Guimet, Place d'Iena, Paris, yesterday on the modern revival of Indian art.

He dwelt chiefly on the recent movement in India, which Sir George Lloyd, during his Governorship, did so much to stimulate in Bombay. Captain Solomon, who said that the present Governor of Bombay, Sir Leslie Wilson, was sympathetic to their efforts, detailed at some length the proposals which were advanced at the recent Indian Society Conference at Wembley for the improvement of opportunities for Indian artists.

He expressed admiration for the work of French administrators in Morocco, Madagascar and Indo-China for the improvement of indigenous arts."

"L'Echo de Paris" of 10th November writes:—

"Captain W. Gladstone Solomon, Director of School of Art, Bombay, gave yesterday at the Musee Guimet, under the auspices of the Association francaise des amis de l'Orient, a remarkable lecture on modern Indian art. There is sometimes a regrettable tendency to neglect, in the presence of the marvels of the ancient art of India, the present art renascence, which contains elements of the greatest hope. The lecturer reminded his audience of the intelligent policy of Marshal Lyautey in reviving the old trades of Morocco, and of Governor Long in Indo-China. The eminent Director of the School of Art hopes that modern Indian art will be appreciated at its really high value."

COAL FOR SUKKUR BARRAGE

NO CONTRACT WITH S. AFRICA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 29.

With reference to the news that the Chief Controller of Stores in India has accepted a tender for South African coal for the Sukkur Barrage Scheme in Sind extending over a period of eight years to be delivered at the port of Karachi enquiries in official quarters here show that the Chief Controller recently called for competitive tenders for oil and coal supplies required by the Chief Engineer Sukkur Barrage. The results of tenders were communicated to the Chief Engineer Lloyd Barrage. If an attractive offer was received it was intended to enter into a long period contract both for coal and for oil but from the results of tenders received the Chief Controller advised the Chief Engineer that it would not be in his interests to enter into a long period contract for coal and suggested that yearly contracts should be made. The tender for South African coal was, in the Chief Controller's opinion, most satisfactory having regard to price, quality and place of delivery and has conveyed this opinion to the Chief Engineer Lloyd Barrage. The Chief Controller understands that the Chief Engineer Lloyd Barrage has accepted this opinion and placed an order with the importers of South African coal for his current year's requirements. No contract for coal has been placed by the Chief Controller of Stores.

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ANDHRA LETTER.

ART EXHIBITION,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJAMUNDRY, Nov. 25.

The farcial character of local self-Government in Madras Presidency has been exposed time and again in the press by the orders on the Municipal Councillors of Cocanada for sanctioning small amounts from the Municipal funds for the presentation of addresses to Deshbandhu Das and Maulana Mahomed Ali. The latest instance in point is the disapproval of the Government of the action of the Guntur Taluk Board in granting a small sum of Rs. 15 only to a National Institution for girls named Sarada Niketan conducted by Sjt. Unnava Lakshminarayana, member A.I.C.C., with the help of his wife. The Board has boldly challenged Government's interference by passing the following resolution

"The Board regrets the illiberal view taken by the Government in the matter. It is a pity that the Sarada Niketan which has been so splendidly working for the education of girls is not rightly viewed by the Government. They note with regret that it is a great defect in the system of Government not to allow this much liberty to the Local Boards and await further action in the matter."

It should be noted in this connection that the Rajah of Panagal who described khaddar as a kind of 'coarse rough garment' is the Minister for Local Self-Government. Better sense has however dawned on him in the matter of the Vizagapatam District Board, in as much as he has yielded to the strenuous agitation carried on by the members of the Board, and has thrown upon the Presidentship for election.

THE A.I.C.C. ELECTIONS.

The A.I.C.C. elections were conducted recently at Tenali, quite smoothly. Desabhakta Venkatappiah and Desoddharaka Nageswararao were elected unanimously. One regrettable point is that Sjt. T. Prakasam, editor of the "Swarajya" declined to be elected.

PROGRESS OF HINDI.

Andhra has been making rapid progress in the spread of Hindi. There are now on the whole eighty-one Hindi 'pracharakas.' The annual session of the Hindi Pracharak Sammelan in Andhra was held on the 14th and 15th instants at Guntur under the presidency of Dr. B. Pattabhi Seetaramiah, wherein it was resolved that a Hindi Natak Samaj should be formed in Andhra, to stage dramas and foster interest in Hindi, among the people. A resolution requesting Mahatma Gandhi to announce in "Young India" that he will write all the articles in the paper completely in Hindi, one year hence and to appeal to the people, to learn Hindi in the meantime, was thrown out only by the casting vote of the President.

ART EXHIBITION.

The Third Oriental Art Exhibition of the Andhra Jatiya Kalasala, Masulipatam was held in the Hanumantaraya Art Gallery in the Kalasala from the 18th to the 20th instant and was opened by Mr. S. Hanumantrao, a leading vakil of the place.

The Exhibition contained fifty beautiful pictures prepared by the students of the Kalasala, five paintings of Mr. Pramoda Kumar Chatarjee, Professor of Oriental Art in the Kalasala, some pictures of Messrs. Gaganandra Tagore and Avanindra Tagore of Bengal, and twenty pictures of Tanjore, specially procured by an Andhra friend for the Kalasala from one Surendra Natha Yugil Kasinadharao Sindhia. It is believed that these paintings of Tanjore were the work of some one or one and a half centuries ago. Mr. V. V. Sarme who procured the paintings informs the "Janmabhumi" of Masulipatam that most of the artists of Tanjore and the neighbouring parts were and are Andhras, Tanjore being the capital of the Andhra Empire. Certainly time has not told upon these paintings, and their colour is as fresh as any other paintings of today. 'The Madhva Brahmin,' the 'Dravida Brahmin,' the 'fruit-stall' are some of the best paintings among them, and hardly a visitor was found whose heart was not captivated by these exquisite pictures. How these colours were worked out seems to be a mystery.

WHAT NEURASTHENIA IS

Its Characteristic Symptoms.

Neurasthenia is a condition of exhaustion of the nervous system. The causes are varied. Continuous work, mental or physical without proper vacation periods, without proper attention to diet and exercise, also worry over the struggle for success, are the most common causes. Excesses of almost any kind may produce it. Sometimes diseases, like influenza, malaria, or the low fever of the Tropics will cause neurasthenia. So also will a severe shock, intense anxiety or grief.

The symptoms are over-sensitiveness, irritability a disposition to worry over trifles, headache, possibly nausea.

The treatment is one of nutrition of the nerve cells, requiring a non-alcoholic tonic. As the nerves get their nourishment from the blood the treatment must be directed toward building up the blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act directly on the blood and with proper regulation of the diet have proved of the greatest benefit in many cases of neurasthenia. A tendency to anaemia, or bloodlessness, shown by most neurasthenic patients, is also corrected by these tonic pills.

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MASTER ALAN CHAVES
(Age: 9 years)
NORTH YERAVDA
POONA

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(Age: 10 years)
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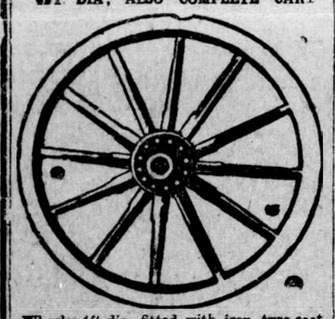

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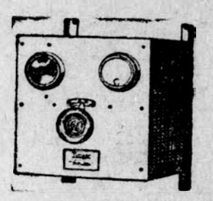

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